LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

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Eleven copies, "	10 00
Twenty-two copies "	20 00

NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. A line of ordinary writing makes about a line in print. PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES. No deduction made for lengthy advertisements.

Louisville and Railroads.

The two boards of the City Councils held an informal joint session Tuesday evening, to hear statements from the authorized representatives of the various railroad enterprises in which Louisville is most particularly interested.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Ex-Governor Helm, President of the company, announced that on Monday next the work of laying the rails would be commenced, and that by the first day of December the Board of Directors confidently expect to have the locomotive running to the Lebanon branch, thirty miles from this city. The guage of the road has been changed from six to five feet, in order to correspond with the roads centering at Nashville. These are all of the five-foot guage, and will enable us to have immediate connections with every part of the South. Arrangements have been made for the sale of the rolling stock of the company to the Ohio and Mississippi road, by which $100,000 in cash will be realized. Two new and smaller-sized locomotives are expected to arrive here in ten days, and will be immediately placed at work. The company is in debt but an inconsiderable trifle, for depot grounds, the portage road at Bowling Green, &c. Not a cent is due the contractors. The bonds from Davidson and Sumner counties, amounting to $600,000, with other means, including aid from the State of Tennessee to the extent of $10,000 per mile, will be ample to construct the first forty-five miles from Nashville in the direction of Bowling Green.

The only barrier to a speedy prosecution of the work seems to be the nature of the old contract for construction, which has not yet been thrown up by the contracting parties. With the desired assistance of Louisville, the means for the building of the Lebanon branch will be ample. Partial arrangements have been made for a consolidation of the Memphis and Clarksville and Bowling Greenroads, whereby Memphis may be reached direct.

Gov. Helm promised the General Council that on or before the first of September the members of the two boards should have the pleasure of visiting the city of Sheperdsville, in Bullitt county, drawn by an iron steed.

LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY ROAD.

Col. Richard Apperson, of Mt. Sterling, President of this company, gave a succinct and lucid statement of the affairs of his enterprize and the advantages that would enure to Louisville from its construction. The section of Kentucky east of Lexington had never traded with Louisville, all its business having been hitherto directed to Cincinnati, in consequence of the greater conveniences for reaching that market. Let this road be constructed, and there would be an instant change in the course of traffic. Those rich counties and vastly endowed mineral regions would send their products hither for sale and here buy their goods. That there would be great advantages to both, none could doubt. Louisville would thus receive the just tribute of a portion of the State of which she was the honored commercial metropolis.

By means of the Lexington and Big Sandy road, one hundred and twenty miles long, a direct connection would be formed with a good road leading through Virginia to Richmond, Norfolk, Washington City and Baltimore. This would form a fine thoroughfare for Southern trade or travel, over which we could all pass with any species of property undisturbed by fears of annoyance or theft.

The affairs of the company are prosperous. Between $25,000 and $30,000 are monthly paid out. The contract is highly favorable and the work being well done. East of Lexington thirty-three miles will be completed by the 1st of December. At the other end of the line, from Big Sandy and Ashland, the work is progressing and by winter will be in running order, so as to furnish conveniences for the shipment to the Ohio river of the manufactures of eight iron furnaces, amounting in all to about one hundred tons of pig metal daily. The subscription of stock amounts to about two million of dollars. It is asked of Louisville that she subscribe $200,000, and the same amount will be subscribed by the railroad companies between this city and Lexington.

Mr. J. F. Speed, President of the Louisville and Frankfort road, substantiated what Mr. Apperson had said as to the importance to Louisville of the Lexington and Big Sandy road. Its completion would quadruple the value of stocks in his company and render more prosperous the city generally. The Frankfort company would certainly make the subscription asked, as there was a unanimity of feeling among stockholders and directors about its propriety. Mr. Apperson does not ask of Louisville that one cent of the money be paid until the road is completed to Mount Sterling, thirty-three miles from Lexington, and an actual demonstration is had of the business it will lead here. Upon condition of the city's subscription the guage of the road will be made to conform with that of the Louisville and Lexington.

FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN.

Hon. W. H. English, in the absence of the President of the company, W. J. Holeman, represented its interests. He considered it as an enterprise of the first importance to Louisville, since it penetrated a section of the most fertile of Indiana's territory, with which, at present, we had no connection and but limited trade. At the north end of the road, during the whole of last winter, corn was abundant at *thirty cents* per bushel, without any accessibility to market. The first sixty-four miles south of Fort Wayne are now ready for the superstructure. Between Jeffersonville and North Vernon, where it crosses the Ohio and Mississippi road, the work is progressing rapidly, not less than five hundred men being ever engaged. The whole of the road can be completed and made ready for the iron without incurring a single dollar of mortgage debt. It is only asked of Louisville, by the company, that the city endorse bonds to the amount of $300,000, necessary to purchase the iron for the track fifty-three miles west of this.

LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

Mr. W. H. Dulaney read a statement of the Commissioners. They say that arrangements have been made for a speedy organization of the company, more than half the stock required for for such a purpose by the charter having been subscribed by the counties along the line of the road. Col. Long, of the U. S. Army, made a reconnoisance of the route, and since then an instrumental survey has been had. The difficulties are but slight, and can be overcome very easily. Coal in abundance is found only sixty miles from Louisville, while the other resources of the country promise a profitable local business.

RESIGNED.—Rev. L. W. Berry, formerly President of the Indiana Asbury University, has resigned his parsonage of the Centenary M. E. Church, in New Albany, and accepted the Presidency of an institution of learning in Iowa. He has left his church in the hands of one eminently qualified to succeed him—Rev. S. H. Lynch, the present President of the Asbury Female College.

CONNECTICUT.—A [illegible] Hartford says the Legislature has elected four Judges of the Supreme Court.

Two of the regular nominated Know-Nothing candidates were defeated, viz: Ex-Governor Dutton and Charles J. McCurdy, late Minister to Austria. The successful men were L. P. Waldo Nelson, at present Commissioner of Pensions; O. S. Seymour, Dem., late member of Congress; Thomas D. Butler, late member of Congress and John D. Park, of Norwich, member of the Legislature.

Calhoun's Sentiments About Naturalization.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. Calhoun upon the question of admitting Michigan into the Union, contains as full an endorsement of that portion of the American platform referring to foreigners as could have been desired. Mr. Calhoun, in the extract referred to, distinctly outlines the evils attendant upon the comparatively unrestricted system of American naturalization—especially in the States—and vividly portrays the dire dangers to the Republic which *may* proceed from this source:

In conferring the power to pass uniform laws of naturalization, says Mr. Calhoun, the framers of the Constitution must have had two objects in view: One to prevent competition between the States in holding out inducements for the emigration of foreigners, and the other to prevent their improper influence over the General Government, through such States as might naturalize foreigners, and could confer on them the right of exercising the elective franchise, before they could be sufficiently informed of the nature of our institutions, or were interested in their preservation. Both of these objects would be defeated, if the States may confer on aliens the right of voting and the other privileges belonging to citizens.

On that supposition, it would be almost impossible to conceive what good could be obtained, or evil prevented, by conferring the power on Congress. The power would be perfectly nugatory. A State might hold out every improper inducement to emigration, as freely as if the power did not exist; and might confer on the alien all the political privileges belonging to a native born citizen; not only to the great injury of the government of the State, but to an improper control over the Government of the Union. To illustrate what I have said—suppose the dominant party in New York, finding political power about to depart from them, should, to maintain their ascendancy, extend the right of suffrage to the thousands of aliens of every language and from every portion of the world, that annually pour into her emporium—how deeply might the destiny of the whole Union be affected by such a measure! It might, in fact, place the control over the General Government in the hands of those who know nothing of our institutions and are indifferent as to the interests of our country. New York gives about one-sixth of the electoral votes in the choice of President and Vice President; and it is well known that her political institutions keep the State nearly equally divided into two great political parties. The addition of a few thousand votes either way might turn the scale, and the electors might, in fact, owe their election, on the supposition, to the votes of unnaturalized foreigners. The Presidential election might depend on the electoral vote of the State, *and a President be chosen in reality by them*; that is, *they might give us a King*—for, under the usurpations of the present Chief Magistrate, [Gen. Jackson,] the President is in fact a King.

BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE IN SHELBY.—A convention of delegates from the Baptist churches of Shelby county was held in Shelbyville June 12 and 13, 1855, to consider the condition of the churches and devise some plans to increase their efficiency. The utmost harmony and cordiality prevailed, as we learn from the Shelby *News*, and various important recommendations were made to the churches upon the subject. The number of delegates appointed was over one hundred, most of whom were present, and many visiting brethren were also in attendance. Among other subjects brought up for discussion was the propriety of establishing a Baptist Female College in Shelbyville, and after some remarks it was unanimously resolved that "a large and well sustained Baptist female college should be established at once in this county." The committee appointed for the purpose reported a plan, of which the following is a brief outline: A joint stock company shall be formed, with a stock of not less than ten thousand dollars, held in shares of $25 each. The stockholders shall elect Trustees, distributed as far as possible among the churches of the county, under whose control the seminary shall be carried on. This plan was adopted; and, opportunity being given for taking stock, nearly $5,000 were immediately pledged. It was ascertained that in the county there are 17 churches, with an aggregate membership of over 3,900, and the spirit of earnest determination shown by the delegates in this enterprise was a sure pledge of the hearty cooperation of all the churches. The Baptists feel assured that they have the ability to sustain a Female College of the first class, and are fully determined that it shall be inferior to none in the West. They intend to commence their school about the first of September.

Bishop Spalding and Professor Morse.

The first paragraph in Bishop Spalding's letter which was published in the *Courier* yesterday, reads as follows:

As usual, on the day after my departure from Louisville, the reply of Professor Morse appears in the Courier. His letter, dated June 8th, is published only June 20th, having remained on hand, in Louisville, for more than a week! Do his Louisville friends have to re-write the Professor's letters, or do they purposely delay the publication, in order that they may *chivalrously* attack an absent man? In either case the trick is shallow, and as it has now become already stale, it should not be repeated.

The Bishop does the Professor injustice. It has unfortunately happened in two instances that Professor Morse's articles were published in the *Courier* the day after Bishop Spalding's departure from the city, but for this Professor Morse was certainly not to blame. On the first occasion complained of, Prof. Morse's letter appeared the third day after its receipt by mail, or as soon as we could possibly find room for it.

The last letter was received through the Louisville postoffice late on Saturday, June 16th. It was placed in our hands Monday the 18th, and in a paragraph in the *Courier* of Tuesday, the 19th inst., we stated we would endeavor to find room for it the following day, at which time it was published. Thus the Bishop's "week" dwindles down to about three-and-a-half days. At the time of the appearance of Professor M.'s letters we were not aware of the absence of Bishop Spalding, and we can assure him that no "trick" has been attempted in the whole matter. And we furthermore assure him that all of Professor Morse's letters that have been published in the *Courier* have been set up from Professor M's own manuscript, and that they have been printed precisely as written by him, without a single addition, alteration, or even variation in punctuation having been made by us or any of his "friends." The Bishop should keep his temper. He is a learned and an able man, but he is engaged in controversy with a man who also is learned and able; and if he allows himself to become excited his discomfiture is certain. He should take warning from the fate of Archbishop Hughes, who lost his temper in his controversy with Mr. Senator Brooks, and, as a consequence, was soon utterly overwhelmed.

☞ The liquor dealers of Indiana have employed four lawyers to defend their cases in the Supreme Court—one from Madison, one from Indianapolis, one from Evansville, and one from New Albany. If the law is declared unconstitutional they are to receive $1,500 each; if not, they will receive $125 each. All of which we are informed upon what we suppose to be good authority.

☞ Nothing gives us more pleasure than directing attention to a truly valuable discovery in the arts or sciences, and as such we would inform our friends that Mr. Blackwell's sarsaparilla was compounded by a regular graduate of medicine, and is carefully and accurately put up by our scientific friend Dr. Vaughan. He claims for it superior strength and virtues, and we heartily recommend it to the afflicted.

☞ We have been furnished with a copy of the correspondence between Gen. Pilcher and Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, but as it appeared in one of the city papers yesterday morning, it is scarcely worth while to publish it again. We find, on examining the original manuscript, that Mr. Clarke's spelling is even worse than represented.

☞ Mr. Joseph Hiss, of Massachusetts Legislature notoriety, has, it seems, been sustained by the Council to which he belongs. He has been chosen as their representative to the State Council. Nothing better, we presume, need be expected of such men as compose the Know-Nothing organization in Massachusetts.

☞ The Portland Railroad seems to be driving a brisk business. With a good and quick road, pleasant cars and omnibuses, polite and attentive officers and careful employees, it could not well be otherwise. Passengers are taken from any part of the city to Portland for ten cents. Orders can be left at the office, on Main street, between Second and Third.

MOREHEAD AND CLARKE.—The Frankfort *Yeoman* announces that, commencing at Lancaster, July 16th, Mr. Clarke will speak with Mr. Morehead at his appointments up to July 25th.

Mr. Clarke's Speech Last Night.

The great apostle of Anti-Americanism in Kentucky was advertised to speak in this city last night. True to the promise of the bills, he appeared upon an elevated stand in the west end of the Court-house at the appointed hour. Col. Caldwell introduced the redoubtable to the immense crowd, and forthwith in the glare of three suspended lanterns and four tallow candles with the stars and stripes nailed to the trees above, Mr. Clark began his harangue.

Upon the platform in the rear sat Col. Caldwell, Col. Stapp, Doctor O'Bryan, ex-policeman in the Second Ward, and three other gentleman whose physiognomies we could not recognize by faint light of the lanterns and tallow candles aforesaid.

Mr. Clarke remarked that he had spoken seventy times; that he stood on the old Democratic platform, and as such expected to be elected Governor by a majority ranging from five to thirty thousand. He then made an assault upon the Know-Nothings; discussed in his usual elegant and statesmanlike manner the price of admission to the K. N. Councils, saying it varied from 75 cents to $1 25, and when a man would not join, they paid him 50 cents to come in. This financial matter occupied a half hour. What Mr. Clarke had seen and heard in the lower counties was then presented, with a great many anecdotes about Tom Jones, Jim Smith, and other of his worthy friends. Having delivered himself of these *facetae*, he entered upon the statistics of the American party in Kentucky, and told how the Councils were breaking up all over the State. An immediate transition was had to history, of which he gave us three or four novel and interesting specimens, startling the crowd by telling how Britain desired to rivet the chains of slavery upon our forefathers, and various other similar statements, for the particulars of which see the common school histories.

Mr. Clarke then entered upon the discussion of the slavery question, charging Abolitionism in its worst forms upon the American party, and accusing the National Council with duplicity in framing the Philadelphia platforms. We left the gentleman elaborating the proposition that Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism were identical.

Of the impression made by Mr. Clarke's speech it would hardly be proper for us to remark. We will, however, say that if his party are content with such a display of ability, they can be easily satisfied. A more disingenuous, unfair, weak and pointless speech we never listened to. It was without beginning or end, and wholly devoid of system, and unadorned by a single grace of oratory, or chastity of expression. From Governors of such a stamp of intellect may Heaven ever forfend us.

During the progress of Mr. Clarke's speech there was a great deal of noise and confusion throughout the Court-house yard. Indeed, an evident attempt was made to drown his voice by prolonged shouts for Sam and Morehead. This feeling grew out of the fact, as we understand, that Gen. Pilcher had been requested by the Executive Committee to answer Mr. Clarke. The note of invitation he sent Mr. C. and desired to make some arrangement. It was returned with an insulting answer. Perhaps this was provocation enough for the conduct of many persons last night, without the indignation every American must have felt when he was denounced in such malevolent terms, and his motives of honesty repeatedly impeached, as by Mr. Clarke. Still it would have been better had he been allowed a quiet hearing. Speeches so completely puerile can do no party harm, save that of the speaker. Of that class was Mr. Clarke's from first to last.

M'Cown's School.

This school, located at Goshen, in Oldham co., delightfully situated some sixteen miles up the river, has just entered upon its summer vacation. The school formally closed its session on Thursday night last with an exhibition in the church, consisting of original essays, addresses, music, etc. The exercises are represented as having been generally of the highest interest; the attendance, however, was so numerous as in some measure to mar the enjoyments. Had we time we would take much pleasure in particularising certain literary efforts which gave promise of the accomplishments and future usefulness of the youthful authors and reflected great credit upon the faithfulness and fidelity of both teachers and pupils. The applause which responded to the echo of applause was only gratifying as it evinced the delight of the audience.

An incident, which we believe the reverend principal had not comprehended in the programme, was the presentation by the pupils to Miss FANNIE SIMON of a massive gold chain, as a slight testimonial of their esteem and affection for her as their tutor and their appreciation of her friendship. The token was gracefully presented by one of the pupils and received by Miss Simon in an eminently chaste and beautiful address, which was but the simple ebullition of a warm and noble heart qualified by the refining influences of a gifted mind. The scene which here followed this formal severing of the dearest ties, was painfully and intensely interesting, though it may not be detailed. Miss S. returns to her "New England home" against the wishes of her numerous friends here, but the influence of her sweet and gentle manner and the results of her labors will be felt long after she is gone.

Mr. M'Cown's school will resume after the present holidays under the most favorable auspices. He and his school are too well known to need commendation from us.

POLITICAL FUN IN OREGON—FIGHT ON THE STUMP BETWEEN MAJOR GAINES AND GEN. LANE.—The papers from Oregon territory, received by the last steamer, are crowded with political disquisitions and violent partisan abuse. In fact they contain nothing else. The general election takes place throughout the territory on the 1st Monday in June, at which time a delegate is to be elected to Congress and members of the Legislature and other county officers to be chosen. Gen. Gaines, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate, and Gen. Lane, the Democratic candidate, have been stumping the territory for a month past. At a meeting in Dallas, Polk county, they got so excited that Lane called Gaines a liar, whereupon a fight took place on the stand in presence of an interested and excited audience. The billigerent candidates were separated just in time to prevent a free fight between their friends all around. They continued their canvass together afterwards notwithstanding.

THE AMERICAN PARTY NORTH.—An esteemed correspondent who formerly resided in Kentucky, but is now a citizen of interior Indiana, writes us that he fears the expectation expressed in a recent number of the *Courier*, that the party at the North would yet come on the Philadelphia platform, "is doomed to disappointment." After proposing to give us his views for publication, when his leisure will permit, he adds that it is his "impression that section twelve of the platform must be expunged before any of the free States will adopt it."

RATIFICATION MEETING IN SHELBY.—We understand that the Americans of Shelby county intend holding a ratification meeting at Shelbyville on Thursday next, the 5th inst. It is gotten up on short notice, but it is hoped and expected that the meeting will be numerously attended. We learn that several eloquent speakers will be invited. Maj. Hardy, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will be there also. Turn out to hear the speakers, fellow citizens. Turn out in your full strength.

RUNAWAY SLAVES CAPTURED.—A few days ago six negroes, the property of B. J. Adams, of this city, managed to runaway, having crossed the river at New Albany. Night before last a couple of honest citizens of Floyd county, Ind., got on their trail and succeeded in capturing the whole party, and brought them back to this city. They were a woman with three children, and two men, and one of the latter a waiter in the Galt House.

☞ The Americans of Shelbyville, Ia., are to have a grand celebration on the "glorious fourth." Among the distinguished speakers invited to be present is Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, of this city.

☞ Wm. Riely has been nominated as the Anti-American candidate for the Legislature in Campbell county.

Trial of the Reaping Machines.

Triumph of the New York Reaper.

Yesterday was the day fixed by the Directory of the South Western Agricultural Association, for a trial of metal between rival reaping machines. A field of wheat on the farm of John Hicks, several miles from the city, on the Brunerstown turnpike, was chosen as the place for the contest. There, at the time specified, congregated a large number of farmers and others interested in agriculture. But it was not until after a great deal of preliminary fixing and gearing up, geeing and hawing, that the machines were ready for work.

Only two reapers appeared upon the ground as contestants. One the New York reaper, invented by Seymour & Morgan, owned by Warder, Brokaw & Co., and sold by the agents in this city, Messrs. Miller, Wingate & Co.

The other was the patent of Mr. Manny, of Rockford, Ill., manufactured in this city by Mr. Howard, at the corner of Eighth and Green streets. For each, two acres of wheat was measured off, and then the work began. Mr. Miller mounted the box, and drove the team attached to the New York Reaper, Mr. Brokaw playing the part of rake. A beautiful span of mules drew the Manny machine, but their elegance of style availed them but little, as the oppressive heat and other causes soon broke them down.

The grain was very high, extraordinarily heavy, and quite green. Much of it also had been prostrated by recent rains. On these accounts the trial of the machines was had under very unfavorable circumstances. These hindrances, however, did not deter the managers from entering with spirit into the trial.

The judges appointed by the directory were not all present, but a majority as follows: Col. Wm. Steele, of Oldham, and Theodore Brown and Robert Ayres, Esq., of Jefferson. As was the case last year, the judges were guided in arriving at their decision by the following rules:

1st—Which is the easiest draft for two horses.
2d—Which has the least side draft.
3d—Which is the best adapted to even and uneven ground.
4th—Which is the most simple and durable in its construction.
5th—Which is the most easily kept in order.
6th—Which does the most work in a given time.
7th—Which is the least in cost.
8th—Which leaves the cleanest swath, and the most even stubble.
9th—Which leaves the grass in the best condition for raking, drying and bending.
11th—Which is the best adapted to the wants of the Kentucky Farmer.

There was a large number of persons present, and notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, all appeared to enter with spirit into the various movements. As each machine moved about the field, cutting a clean, wide row of grain, the crowd followed after. Various were the commentaries. Some were delighted, others not quite decided, while a few thought the old way the best, and as for learning niggers to manage such machines, the idea was preposterous; for them nothing but sickles was requisite.

The trial continued until after 12 o'clock. The New York reaper finished up the two acres in one hour and thirty-five minutes, leaving the field entirely clean, the stubble smooth and even; the grain carefully laid in straight rows. All expressed themselves delighted with its performances. The draft upon the horses was evidently very light, since they came out not perceptibly fatigued, while the rapidity of the work was only excelled by the correct manner of its execution.

The Manny Reaper did not succeed so well. First, the off mule "let down;" then a horse was put in that would not go, but kicked in preference; and so, after a series of this sort of misfortunes, the proprietor withdrew his machine, leaving fully one-third of his allotted two acres untouched.

The judges, of course, rendered their decision in favor of the New York Reaper; a second triumph in this vicinity, it having last year came off victor. Messrs. Miller, Wingate & Co., on Main street, are the authorized agents of the manufacturers. The machine on trial yesterday was sold to one of the spectators from Shelby county, and orders received for others.

A pleasant conclusion to the exercises of the day was had in a shady orchard, where Messrs. Miller and Moore, of the firm of Miller, Wingate & Co., spread a very bountiful and choice cold collation. All present partook of the hospitality these gentlemen knew so well how to afford, and then dispersed; not, however, before various political pow-wows had been indulged in, as well as other refreshments. Only two candidates were present (Messrs. Haggin and Meriwether.)

☞ The Hon. Chas. S. Morehead made one of his usual able speeches in Danville last Friday night. After he retired to his room at the Batterton House, he was complimented with a fine serenade by the Danville Saxhorn Band. In response to the compliment, he appeared on the balcony, and, after the shouts with which he was greeted had ceased sufficiently to allow him to be heard, he returned his acknowledgments in the most handsome manner. After prolonged cheering, the crowd then dispersed.

THE OLD TENTH.—R. T. Lindsey, Esq., an old Democrat of Foster, Bracken county, Ky., visited the office of the Cynthiana *News* and informed the editor that the glorious cause of American Reform has carried everything before it, in that section, and that there is scarcely a vestige of opposition left. It is doubtful which will be the banner county—Harrison, Bracken or Pendleton. Each will give a heavy American majority.

☞ We learn from the Cynthiana *News* that a few days since, in Milford, Bracken county, a noisy individual was exceedingly vulgar in his denunciations of the "d—d Know-Nothings," and became so disgustingly obscene that a gentleman, a citizen of Pendleton county, took him in hand and gave him a sound drubbing.

☞ A gentleman who has the dimes requests us to say that he will bet $1,000 that Marshall will beat Preston in the city of Louisville, and the same amount that he will beat him in the aggregate in the four counties of the district. We advise our friend to keep his money in bank. It will be much safer there than to invest as above indicated.

☞ To those of our citizens who have been here for two or three years, we hardly need say, that very popular preparation called McGehee's Liquid Amber, for all bowel diseases, is still as much sought after and as efficacious as ever, and still for sale by all the druggists, and by the general agents, Raymond & Patten.

☞ Harry Daniel, thirty years ago a distinguished member of Congress from this State, and since then notorious for having killed his brother-in-law in a public Court room, was married a few days since in Mt. Sterling. He is a man over seventy years old.

☞ At the last election in Newport, Ky., a number of foreigners were not allowed to vote, owing to alleged informality in their naturalization papers. The matter was brought before the Circuit Court, and Judge Daval has decided that the rejected papers were good.

☞ The Lexington *Statesman* says that the report that Mr. Harrison, the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district, was at home unwell, is incorrect. He is diligently prosecuting the canvass.

☞ The Hons. L. M. Cox and R. H. Stanton spoke in Winchester last Monday. They are candidates for Congress in the Ninth District. Of course Capt. Cox got the better of the argument, although Col. Stanton is a man of ability.

☞ The Anti-Americans of Logan county have nominated Dr. F. G. Duvall for the State Senate, and George Henderson for the House. Both are doomed to certain defeat.

☞ There will be a barbecue and public speaking at Bowling Green on Friday next. Hons. Charles S. Morehead and Garrett Davis and Gen. Wm. S. Pilcher will be there.

☞ The voters of Cincinnati decided on Thursday against the proposed loan of fifty thousand dollars for Water Work purposes. The vote stood 1,944 for and 3,038.

☞ Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, the leader of the bolters from the American National Convention at Philadelphia, is to deliver an Anti Slavery lecture at Cincinnati on the 10th of July.

About the Presidency.

Sixteen months must elapse before a successor to Franklin Pierce is chosen. Yet, in view of this event, what have we witnessed during the present year, and to what daily mortifications are we now being subjected? A vulgar scramble of certain individuals and their friends for the Presidency is dishonoring them and disgracing the country. Small and venal politicians are engaged in efforts to bring particular men prominently forward as candidates, and there is the most abundant reason to believe that they are all actuated in their rival schemes and operations by motives equally corrupt and contemptible.

It would not be so objectionable were it not that two or three individuals, whose claims are most industriously advocated, and whose prospects of success are believed by their special adherents to be the brightest, do not possess a single quality of fitness for the station to which it is proposed to advance them. Need we mention any instance beyond that of the George Law conspiracy.

Such a course will never do. The present unwise movements must be stopped and many of the errors of the past reformed; for indeed for some time the Presidential office has been positively deteriorating, both in the respect of the people and the fitness of those who are successively promoted to it. Instead of being any longer regarded as a trust, whose "magnitude and difficulty," to use the language of Washington, "are sufficient to awaken the wisest and most experienced citizen to a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications and to overwhelm him with despondence," it has come to be viewed as a position of inferior consequence in the government; its responsibilities have apparently ceased to excite a genuine diffidence of capacity in those who would assume them; and in the place of that elevated love of country which once induced men to avoid rather than seek a station requiring the union of so much moral and intellectual worth we behold it the object of vulgar and even dishonest strife among aspirants, coveted by persons of notorious incompetency, and treated as a prize for party service and an instrument of party influence and aggrandizement.

This is a sad exception to that otherwise almost uniform progress and improvement which mark our national career, and it bodes no good to us or to those who are to succeed us. With the accumulated cares and responsibility of the post, occasioned by the vast addition of States to the Union and the consequent multiplication of domestic and foreign interests and relations, the grade of qualification for it should have risen proportionately, and each citizen's sense of inadequacy to the high and solemn duties involved should have been increased. But in lieu of this just correspondence of things the country, at this moment especially, must feel that the capability and claims of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy are diminished in a corresponding degree to the enlarged difficulty and requirements of the office.

Contemplating this inauspicious change in our political condition, we are justified in the remark that no party can be or will be recognised as truly conservative and patriotic, and cannot therefore hope to obtain successful popular support, which ventures to nominate for the Presidency an eminently unfit candidate. The people have suffered enough evil from corrupt and weak administrations, and public sentiment is undergoing a reaction which will be fatal to any future attempt to repeat this sort of imposition and folly. The day of power for small politicians, who would gamble away the honor and happiness of the nation, has about passed, or is passing, and the candidates or the parties following their lead must be utterly destroyed.

The American Sentiment at the North.

We have all along felt confident that the sober second thought of the friends of true Americanism at the North would teach them to approve and sustain the platform adopted by the Philadelphia National Council. This conviction, based upon our confidence in the sagacity and conservatism that pervade the masses of the people in that section of the confederacy, is becoming daily strengthened by our intelligence from the different States.

The Boston *Bee* remarks concerning the cry that the American party is divided, and adds: "The enemies of the American party may deceive the ignorant by reports representing that the 'Know-Nothings are broken up,' but it will turn out like all of their prophecies and calculations made just before elections. The American party is the only party that now commands the sympathies of the great masses in this country. The *people* are with and of the party, and it will require more ingenuity than that possessed by †John or any other Papal Jesuit to withdraw them from the American ranks. 'Broken up,' indeed! As far as Massachusetts is interested the gathering at the Tremont Temple gives all similar reports such an emphatic denial as to make not only Rome, but all Romans and Greeks howl.

Throughout Indiana, as we were some time since informed by the New Albany correspondent of the *Courier*, the people disapprove of the secession of the delegates from that State in the National Council.

A mass meeting of the American party of Clarke county was held at Jeffersonville on Wednesday evening last. The majority platform of the Philadelphia Convention was adopted by acclamation. The *Republican*, of that place, says:

So far as Indiana is concerned, we believe we speak the sentiments of a vast majority of the American party within our borders when we say that in the National Council *Indiana was most shamefully misrepresented.*

Dreadful Storm in Evansville.

Houses Unroofed—People Hurt

We learn from Mr. Gwathney, of the *Rainbow*, that a hurricane swept through Water and Main streets, Evansville, Ind., Saturday, at noon, unroofing a dozen houses, injuring many people, damaging the boats at the wharf and causing a block to take fire.

A new four-story school-house was partly demolished; the roof blown off Babcock & Bros. grocery, Rawley's two new houses, Hart's shoe store, Robt Barnes' dry goods store and Farnsley's drug store. The roofs of Rawley's new houses were tumbled over on to Farnsley's causing the latter to be nearly demolished. It then caught fire. Amid the confusion that ensued many persons were hurt. A steamboat's chimneys were blown overboard, and the Rainbow, a few miles above, was compelled to lie-to.

THE WHEAT CROP IN KENTUCKY.—In Mason county farmers are now cutting their wheat.—The crop promises to be the heaviest and finest raised for ten years past.

In Bourbon county the harvesting is progressing. The yield is said to be remarkably fine, both in quantity and quality.

In Grant the farmers are about done cutting. The crop is said to be the best that has been raised in that county in twenty years.

In Kenton the farmers have commenced cutting. The crop, never a large one in that county, turns out unusually well.

AMERICAN VICTORY.—An election was held in Cincinnati, Thursday, for Magistrate to fill the place of Peter Bell. The candidates were Peter Bell, formerly a Know-Nothing, but lately withdrawn; John McFall, an Old Line Democrat, and sustained by the Sag Nicht Executive Committee; H. N. Clark, an old citizen, and a member of the American party, and W. B. Warrington, the American candidate, succeeded by a majority of 1,200.

DR. HAGGARD ON THE STUMP.—We learn from the Somerset *Gazette* that on Monday last this gentleman addressed the citizens of Pulaski county at the Court-house. His audience was delighted and evinced their appreciation by repeated applause. The Doctor is a very popular speaker and is doing much good for the American cause. Haggard will be the man for the President of the Board of Internal Improvement.

☞ The Vevay (Ind.) *Reveille* says that the jug business between that place and Ghent in that State, is quite brisk now-a-days. One day last week twenty-four jugs came over filled with the "critter."

☞ E. L. Van Winkle, a talented and honorable gentleman, is the American nominee for the Legislature in Wayne county.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

Explosion of the Lexington.

MANY LIVES LOST—BOAT BURNT.

Full Particulars—Names of the Killed, Missing, Wounded, and Saved.

The steamer *Lexington*, Capt. J. V. Throop, which left St. Louis last Thursday evening for Louisville, having about eighty persons on board, including passengers and crew, exploded her boilers in the Ohio river, while under way, about 3 o'clock Saturday morning, killing and wounding fully half of the people on board. This terrible disaster occurred near the town of Rome, Ia., 100 miles below this city, while every soul on board, with the exception of that portion of the crew who were on watch, were asleep in their berths, totally unconscious of the danger and death that surrounded them.

The boat, it is supposed, exploded all her boilers with a terrific noise, causing death and destruction to all around. The upper works of the boat, forward of her water wheels, were blown to fragments, throwing the sleeping passengers and the crew about like "chaff before the wind," many of them falling in the river, and others alighting among the fragments of the burning boat and red hot furnaces on the lower deck, as the boat, almost on the instant of the explosion, caught fire, thus exposing the survivors of the wreck to the horrors of being either burnt alive or drowned. At this juncture the boat careened and commenced sinking, when a wood boat was caught, and that, together with skiffs, and the steamers *J. C. Fremont* and *D. A. Given*, which came up, saved many lives.

The J. C. Fremont, with eight of the survivors, all wounded, reached this port Saturday evening. The D. A. Given stayed by the wreck some time, and arrived here yesterday morning with a good many of the wounded and the passengers who were saved. Capt. Wood and officers of the D. A. Given, and Doctors Robertson and Jones, of Rome, Ia., merit the warmest thanks of the survivors and the community for their many kind acts on the occasion. Capt. Wood had his boat turned into a regular hospital at once, and was most assiduous in his care and attention to the wounded.

Capt. Throop, who was terribly burnt, went back to St. Louis, accompanied by his mate, John Johnson, first engineer, Mr. Davidson, the clerk, and a number of the cabin crew, on the *Baltimore*. The boat turned bottom upward, and sunk near Stephensport. The second mate was standing near the forward bitts at the time of the explosion, and, the first thing he knew, he caught the Captain in his arms. The latter was on the hurricane deck the moment before. Several of the passengers who were saved, including Capt. T. White, who arrived on the Given, knew nothing of the disaster till they found themselves in the river, in their night dress, among the floating portions of the wreck. How they were saved, or in what manner they reached the shore, was equally a mystery. A passenger asleep in an upper berth was saved, and the one in an under berth of the same room was killed.

The second engineer, Willis, who was on watch, was killed, and his assistant saved. The second clerk and an assistant bar keeper were killed, and two firemen, names not known, burnt to death in their bunks. Two passengers who got on the boat at Smithland, were killed. One of them was a gentleman about 30 years of age, medium size, with brown hair and dark sandy goatee. Mr. Wiley Johnston, of Madison, had his leg broken and received several contusions. He was taken to Madison on the Strader. A German deck hand and a colored man, who lived back of New Albany, died on the D. A. Given. All the ladies, children and passengers in the after part of the boat were saved uninjured. One or two dead bodies, and portions of the wreck were met by the Rainbow, 35 miles below the scene of the disaster.

The Lexington lacked only a few days of being five years old. The machinery was made by Phillips, Hise & Co., of New Albany, and the boat was quite old enough to be condemned. She had been a packet in our trade, but was recently sold to St. Louis. The Inspectors, of course, now that the damage is all done, will investigate as usual. The boat was under way, had but two firemen on watch, and it is the opinion of those who saw the wreck that the boilers had no water in them. All the wounded persons are burnt, bruised or crippled. Annexed is a full list of the killed, wounded and saved:

List of Killed and Missing.

Phillipps, Liberty Mo., missing.
Henry Lewis, killed.
Jos. Miller, 2nd clerk, Nashville, Tenn., missing.
Pooey Willis, 2nd engineer, killed.
M. Fairchild, missing.
John Taylor, col'd, missing.
Baldwin, col'd, New Albany, missing.
Harrison, New Albany, missing.
Sam'l Lawry, col'd, killed.
Two brothers, names not known, got on board at Smithland, supposed to be from Georgia; one killed and the other missing.
Two Irish deck hands missing; supposed to be burnt.

Wounded and Crippled.

Jesse Bayles, Louisville, slightly wounded.
Thomas Paine, Cincinnati, slightly wounded.
Thomas F. Gibson, first mate, slightly wounded.
Harry, New Albany, badly scalded.
J. M. Gardner, King's Landing, Ky., severely bruised.
P. Flynn, Auburn, N. Y., slightly wounded.
John A. Freeman, N. Albany, slightly wounded.
S. B. Johnson, St. Louis, wounded.
A. Badgett, pilot, St. Louis, badly crippled.
W. W. Johnston, Madison, Ind., leg broke and bruised.
Timothy Ryan, St. Louis, slightly wounded.
Capt. Thomas White, Louisville, badly hurt.
Capt. J. Throop, very badly scalded or burned.
E. G. Davidson, Paducah, first clerk, slightly wounded.
Snead Strong, Nashville, pilot, slightly wounded.
J. P. Johnston, first engineer, slightly wounded.
Mr. McElroy, Lebanon, Ky., slightly scalded.
J. R. Ball, Liberty, Mo., badly wounded.
M. Fring, slightly wounded.
Charles Squires, badly wounded.
S. W. Fundersmith, ass't eng., Pittsburg, slightly wounded.
David Harries, Cincinnati, slightly wounded.
John Barnard, pilot, Louisville, wounded.
W. C. Harkins, Madison, badly hurt.

Saved Uninjured.

Sandford Duncan, Louisville; John Eames, Portland; Charles Grow, Portsmouth, Ohio; Mitchell Hill, John Batcheer, Frank Herdson; James Vohn, St. Louis; Wm. Grindley, New Albany; Daniel Parcal, Cincinnati; William; Eroif, Ohio; Alfred Bradford, St. Louis; John Goodner; T. J. Furgusson, St. Louis; R. J. Furgusson, St. Louis; Frank Rhodes, St. Louis; James Gardner, jr., King's Landing, Ky.; Mrs. Mary Walton, child and nurse, St. Louis; Miss Harris, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Watkins, Clay county, Mo.; Mrs. Handy, Harrodsburg, Ky., Letitia Barton, Chambermaid; R. W. McDonald, New Orleans; W. M. Clark, Steward, Edward Capsey, Saint Louis; Peter Edds, 2d Mate, St. Louis; John H. Winn, St. Louis; George H. Griffin, New York; Richard Willard, Cincinnati; Christopher Dieterly, Baltimore; Welch, fireman; Roney, fireman.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

Colbert Burnt—430 Bales Cotton Destroyed—One Life Lost.

We learn that the Tennessee river packet *Colbert* was burnt to the water's edge, together with 430 bales of cotton last Monday night, 65 miles up the Tennessee river. One of the crew was drowned. The *D. A. Green* came up soon after, took on board the crew and saved a few bales of cotton that were in the river. The Colbert was a small boat, and had been plying in the river as a lighter. She was formerly owned in this place.

☞ We understand that Gen. Pilcher contemplates making himself heard during the present canvass at various places. On Friday next he speaks at Bowling Green. Beverly Clarke is notorious for his long-winded speeches, but when the "everlasting" gets fairly started we venture to say he will be thrown far in the shade.

MORE DEMOCRATIC HONORS FOR BAILEY.—The Covington *Journal* says that Bailey, the Newport Abolitionist, has been appointed a delegate to a Democratic Convention, called for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Legislature in Campbell county.

SUICIDE.—Zephaniah Williams, a young man who lived about three miles from Frankfort, hung himself Friday. He had always borne a good character and no cause is assigned for the rash act.

A CARGO OF ORIGINAL PACKAGES.—It is stated that a cargo of liquor has just been brought to Boston from Rotterdam, consisting in part of 1,350 packages of liquor, including [illegible] pint and 300 half-pint bottles.

☞ There was a sale in Philadelphia Saturday, June 23d, of 10 shares Bank of Kentucky stock at $112.

☞ Beverly L. Clarke will be met at Cynthiana by that gallant and glorious American, the Hon. Garrett Davis.

☞ Gen. Quitman published in the Natchez *Courier* of Friday, a card in reply to articles which have appeared in the Northern papers, charging him and others associated with him in the late Cuban organization, with [illegible] conduct and motives. He says:

The authors of these slanders know, that whatever may have been my connection with the Cuban Junta, it would not now be a proper time to make explanations. I feel it, however, due to others as well as myself, to say that [illegible] the above articles, so far as they purport [illegible] upon myself or my immediate associates [illegible] movement, are a tissue of barefaced [illegible] falsehoods, for which no honorable [illegible] himself responsible.

J. A. QUITMAN.

Monmouth, June 20, [illegible]

NEW WHEAT AT CHICAGO.—The *Press* reports a sale of 300 bushels new white winter wheat at $[illegible] per bushel.

The Plague Spot.

We have noticed the appearance of a most singularly fatal disease which has made its appearance in New York, and by some has been called the plague. It turns out to be an eruptive disease called *Pustule Maligne*. A physician says:

It is characterized by the appearance of a pimple, rapidly increasing in size to that of an ordinary boil, with symptoms resembling those of a carbuncle, great fever and very severe constitutional disturbance.

Dr. Wainright, of New York, thus describes the disease:

The Pustule Maligne is a gangrenous inflammation of the skin, involving more or less deeply the inner cutaneous tissues. The disease may be produced in two ways: the essential, by innoculation; the symptomatic, by absorption. The essential variety, by the direct inoculation of some part of the body, with a poison that is formed in animals diseased with carbon, or with any of those malignant disorders to which they are subject; the symptomatic, by being exposed to the influence of certain malaria, or—as in some cases of a vitiated constitution—without any reliable exciting cause.

In the case of a lady, a small pimple appeared upon the lip on a Thursday, and on Sunday became so painful as to confine the sufferer to her bed. The account says:

The pain had extended over the whole scalp and down the back of the neck, and was so constant and severe that her mind began to wander, and so decidedly worse was she getting as to induce a closer inquiry as to the seat and cause of her pain, when it was very clearly traceable to the pimple on the upper lip, which had become enlarged to about the size of a large pea, hard, of a purple color, and from the centre slight watery discharge issued. The sensation was that of constant shooting pains of the most intense character from this pimple over the whole face, head and neck, even down to the breast; and what was equally remarkable, great prostration of the vital energies.

Dr. Hosack was called, and made a crucial incision of about eight lines by six. After the bleeding ceased, which, however, was kept up by the application of a warm poultice, the wound was dressed with a stimulating ointment, so as to keep up a free suppuration for two or three days. When this ceased, the wound was drawn together by adhesive straps, and healed with a little or no trace of the incision. The true character of the disease was clearly shown by the appearance of the incised surface.

In another case, the pimple appeared upon the upper tip of a young man, which was opened by him. In twenty-four hours it had attained the size of a grape, and is described as follows:

At the center it was of a dark color, and there was a slight discharge of sanies from a small opening at the apex. The tumor was freely divided, and the sides of the incision presented in a marked degree the honey-combed appearance of which I have before spoken. This case was treated as were the others, and the patient, in about ten days from the time of the attack, was perfectly well.

A KENTUCKIAN MISTAKEN FOR A PIGEON DROPPER.—The St. Louis *Republican* furnishes us with the following singular story:

An annoyance of a most disagreeable nature, on Friday night, was perpetrated upon a gentleman who is a stranger in this city. It was nothing more nor less than being hauled out of his room at 11 o'clock at night by the police officers, to answer a charge of pigeon-dropping and swindling preferred against him by a man who is also a stranger, and who swore positively to his being the man. The gentleman we refer to is a well-known resident of Covington, Kentucky, and is one of the most extensive operators in tobacco of the western country, and for a number of years has been dealing in this city. His unfortunate resemblance to a notorious thief and pigeon-dropper, however, involved him in a very unpleasant affair.

On last Friday afternoon, a man by the name of Butler was diddled out of about fifty dollars near the new reservoir, by the Mexican puzzle, and one of the parties told him his name and the number of his room at a certain hotel, by way of making the Iowa gentleman perfectly secure. The thief, who is well known to the police, had been sharp enough to take advantage of his "likeness" to the Kentucky gentleman, and by some means became acquainted with his name, the number of his room, and his business in the city, all of which he told his Iowa victim, who gave the information at the police office, and which led to the arrest of the gentleman referred to. He, however, sent word to some of his friends, well-known citizens of this city, with whom he had had intimate business relations, who came at once to the police office and bailed him out, and relieved him for the time being of his unpleasant predicament.

The case was called yesterday morning in the Recorder's Court, and although the Iowa gentleman swore positively to his being the man, it was soon apparent to the Court and several police officers that he had mistaken his man, and they knew at once who the real offender was. The officers are in search of him, and, we presume, not till the Iowan has confronted the real swindler will he be satisfied of his mistake. It is needless to say that the Covington gentleman was at once discharged. Although the affair was exceedingly unpleasant, yet the Kentuckian took it very calmly, and he certainly will have a good joke to relate upon himself when he gets home.

JUSTICE AT LAST TO THE BRAVE PIONEER SOLDIERS.—In the Washington [illegible] of the [illegible] of June, we find the following official notice from the Department of the Interior, which is of great importance to the heirs of the brave and patriotic men who served under Gen. Anthony Wayne:

IMPORTANT TO BOUNTY LAND CLAIMANTS—WAYNE'S WAR.—The Commissioner of Pensions having lately received, by *voluntary donation*, from James Y. Love Esq., of Louisville, the muster, pay and receipt rolls of the Kentucky troops who were under the command of Major General Anthony Wayne, in the years 1793 and 1794, deems it proper that public notice of that fact should be given, in order that all persons who may be interested, either on account of their services in that war, or as the representatives of those who have died, may have the full benefit of those documents.

James Y. Love, the liberal donor of these rolls, the only survivor of the family of Major Thomas Love, who was paymaster general of the volunteer troops from Kentucky in Wayne's war, having found them among the papers of his deceased father (in whose hands they remained for near sixty years,) has generously tendered them to the Government of the United States, through the Commissioner of Pensions, in whose hands he hopes they may be found useful in the investigation of claims for bounty land by those whose lives were freely jeopardized for the rights and honor of their country.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The annual commencement of this institution occurred in Franklin county, Wednesday, June 27. The names and residences of the graduates are as follows:

W. E. Burnet, San Jacinto, Texas.
H. L. Bedford, Como, Miss.
C. F. Craddock, Frankfort, Ky.
H. N. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
Isham T. Dudley, Frankfort, Ky.
Edward Fremont, Campeche, Mexico.
J. O. Gower, Iowa City, Iowa.
H. B. Harris, Holly Springs, Miss.
E. V. Hurst, Versailles, Ky.
L. C. Gex, Ghent, Ky.
Eli Long, Versailles, Ky.
W. S. Mitchell, New Orleans, La.
D. W. Prize, Winchester, Ky.
J. W. Price, Winchester, Ky.
A. C. Riley, New Madrid, Mo.
J. C. Rasberry, Monroe county, Miss.
D. M. N. Ross, Banagher, Ireland.

☞ We have seen it stated in several papers that the American party in New York "is a unit." We regret to say that such is not the case, and the statement is calculated to mislead and deceive those who, perhaps, have no means of procuring authentic information. The condition of affairs there is bad enough, as will be seen by the following extract from that reliable and conservative American paper, the Philadelphia *North American*:

NEW YORK.—In addition to the Onondaga Repository, it appears that the Elmira Republican and Newburg Gazette repudiate the slavery plank of the Know-Nothing National Council, and [illegible] the conduct of the New York delegates. The Elmira Republican says that the mass of the American party in New York State will sustain the platform of the seceders. The Newburg Gazette also says that the course of the seceders will be sustained, "while the poltroons from New York will be doomed to the sleep that knows no waking." These journals all belong to the American party. At a meeting of the Know-Nothing Council of the town of Seneca Falls, N. Y., held since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, the course and platform of the seceders were approved with only one dissenting voice. This Council is one of the strongest in that part of the State, and comprises nearly half the voters of the town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3d, 1855.

Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, Boston:

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the Sultan, having become acquainted with the great advantage derived from the use of Ether-Cloroform in surgical operations, has been pleased to honor you with his Imperial Decoration of the Medjidieh of the 5th class, (Chevalier) as a testimonial of your merit as the discoverer of the same.

I will send it with its Diploma to you, through Joseph Lasig', Esq., the Ottoman Consul in Boston, by the earliest opportunity.

I remain, sir, respectfully and truly,
(Signed) JOHN P. BROWN,
Dragoman.

(ORDER OF THE MEJIDIEH.)

CYPHER OF H. I. M. THE SULTAN.

The object of the present high, noble and distinguished Decoration, honored with my Illustrious and Brilliant imperial Cypher, is as follows.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Bearer of the present Sublime Edict, an American citizen and the discoverer of the advantages derived from the use of Ether-Chloroform, being a gentleman possessing great scientific knowledge and fidelity, and having, by said discovery rendered an important public service, I have bestowed upon him, in testimony of my estimation of his merit, my Imperial Decoration of the Medjidieh of the 5th class, and have commanded the present Diploma to be issued testifying to the same.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Rejele 1—10th, 1271.
(March 19—29th, 1855.)
{ Signatures in Cypher of Ottoman Ministers.

A correct translation.
(Signed) J. P. BROWN, Dragoman.

Pera, May 2d, 1855. [Bost Atlas.

The News.

—On Sunday, 17th inst., a man named Chapman, [illegible] in Miami, [illegible] county, crossed the Missouri river to C[illegible] county, having pursuaded a young man named Gray to accompany him. Both had been drinking. On the [illegible] side they got to card playing, during which Chapman had a large jack-knife open, lying under his coat. A dispute having arisen about a bet, Gray left the spot, but was intercepted by Chapman in the woods; and when the parties were next seen, Gray was apparently trying to defend himself, having Chapman by the shirt bosom, and Chapman was stabbing him. Gray died in about thirty minutes. Chapman was taken to jail in Carr[illegible], and had a severe attack of cholera. Gray leaves a [illegible] mother, and Chapman has a wife and three children in Miami. Chapman is [illegible] of respectable family in Kentucky.

—The Hamburg News contains a letter from St. Petersburg, which says: "Captain Vernlew made his appearance in the drawing-rooms of the capital, and has excited much attention from the fact that, although he is only 23 years of age, he has 24 years of service. 1st. He has been eight years in the army. 2d. He has served six months at Sevastopol, and as, according to an order of the [illegible] of the Emperor Nicholas each month's service there is to count as a year, his six months are equivalent to six years, which gives 14 years [illegible]. 3d. He wears the order of St. Anne and of Wladimir, the cross of the order of St. George, and has a sabre of honor, which reckon for 10 years more, and in that way he makes up the 24 years. Strange to say, although this officer has been in twelve sorties, he has never received a wound."

☞ Edmund Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis De Lafayette, so distinguished as the brave and generous champion of American Independence, has been spending a few days at Wilmington, Del., with the Duponts, who were the early friends of the General. In company with a few friends, he has visited all the places of interest in the vicinity, one of his earliest visits being to the scene of the battle at Chadd's Ford in which his ancestor first shed his blood in our cause. The very spot upon which the General was standing when he was wounded, was pointed out by some of the old residents. Mr Lafayette is about twenty-eight years of age, of fine countenance and engaging manners. He bears some resemblance to his grandfather, though a much handsomer man.

—No little interest is manifested in the voyages of the steamers Ericsson and Washington, which sailed from New York on Saturday at the same time, the first for Havre, and the latter for Southampton. Several vessels arriving here since my last report, having seen them going neck and neck, the Washington being from 8 to 12 miles ahead of her competitor. [illegible] are freely offered, however, that the Ericsson will reach Havre before the W. gets to Southampton. The two steamers were also seen—the Washington about two miles ahead—next day, (15th,) by Capt. [illegible] of ship Frances Jane, from Madras. Capt. Robinson, of ship R. Robinson, from Liverpool, also saw them on the [illegible], towards evening, Washington eight miles ahead.

—The St. Louis Intelligencer learns from a gentleman just returned from the western counties on the Missouri river, that the growing crops of hemp and tobacco are extremely promising. There is a large breadth of land [illegible], perhaps somewhat to the [illegible] the hemp-growers generally have made a profit on last year's crop averaging about $[illegible] per acre. Tobacco is not so extensively planted, owing to the scarcity of plants, in consequence of the [illegible], but the growth is vigorous and will bring, from present appearances, as large a yield that the crop will be a full average.

—On Monday one of the Eastern trains brought to Indianapolis a company of ten women, destitute and ignorant, without any male protector, and every one burdened with a young child, the oldest not exceeding two years, sent by the authorities of the Ward Island Hospital, New York. They had no money and no acquaintances, and were evidently very recent emigrants from the old world. As soon as the Trustees were informed of this very undesirable addition to the population, they resolved to send them back at once, and they were accordingly put aboard the Bellefontaine train after dinner, and started for the East.

—Major Mordecai, Colonel Delafield and Capt. McClellan, the three American Commissioners, who recently visited France with the object of obtaining permission from the Emperor to pass through the French army at the Crimea, were not received so favorably, the Philadelphia Enquirer is informed, as was anticipated, and they immediately left for Berlin and Warsaw, having been invited by the Czar to visit Russia. Indeed, the rumor is, that the head of the French government treated them with anything but generous courtesy. Their visit is altogether of a scientific nature.

—Parties just arrived from Tucson, says the [illegible], bring the information that orders have [illegible] arrived [illegible] further operations on the boundary survey between the United States and Mexico, in consequence, it is rumored, of the purchase of another [illegible] of Santa Anna's [illegible]. It is not improbable that his Serene Highness, in view of a speedy [illegible], [illegible] to line his pockets with the price of [illegible], to be [illegible] in the cock-pits of Jamaica, or in the [illegible] of Havana. [illegible]

—The Cincinnati Columbian says: The conviction and heavy penalties imposed upon Dr. [illegible], J. P. Broadwell, and Mrs. Williams, for adultery, have caused no little sensation about town. Dr. [illegible] has been a [illegible], and was, for a time last fall, a [illegible] candidate for the [illegible] with a curious [illegible] was, if we recollect rightly, [illegible]. Mr. Broadwell is a nephew of [illegible], and a man of property. The parties do not seem to [illegible].

—A short time since, while the sexton of the Philanthropic Cemetery, on Passyunk road, Philadelphia, was making an excavation for a vault, he dug up a coffin, which to his great astonishment, contained the body of a woman, which had been buried [illegible] years, [illegible]. The body was that of Mrs. [illegible], and the ground [illegible] which she was taken was composed of red sand, blue clay, and thoroughly impregnated with iron. The only decay perceptible in the remains was about the throat, the end of the nose and one eye; the balance had a healthy appearance, and when struck with a stick or cane, sounded somewhat like stone or a hollow log of wood.

—A letter from Georgetown, [illegible], under date of June [illegible], states that there had been [illegible] deaths in that place from cholera. There was hardly a family in town that had not [illegible]. The writer says: Our town is considered as healthy a place as can be found in the State, yet we see that it has not been exempt from this fatal disease, [illegible].

—Minie Rifles are being manufactured at the United States Ordnance Department, in Baton Rouge, by effecting certain changes in the ordinary ones. The commandant of the establishment, Captain Roberson, has also invented a machine capable of cutting sixty Minie balls per minute. The English machine cuts but forty.

—The Hon. Charles O. Jenkins, of Georgia, who was the Whig candidate for Governor in that State, against Herschel V. Johnson, two years ago, and came within three hundred votes of being elected, is out in a letter, in which he announces his opposition to the Know-Nothings. He will not support the Democrats, but intends to remain neutral.

—According to the Paris fashions every gentleman should wear a fancy silk cravat, with a large bow, and his morning pocket handkerchief should be of the finest [illegible], with a small vine in a delicate color, gray, pink or azure, running under the hem of the handkerchief.

—A man got up the other night, and took, as he supposed, a card of [illegible], and began to break them off one by one, trying to light a lamp, until the whole card was used up without success. [illegible] his object, when he discovered he had used up his wife's comb!

—"Isn't it strange," asked a friend the other day, "that Sir Isaac Newton should ever have indulged in [illegible]?" "What did he" we queried. "Why when he was [illegible] the rays of light to be sure—he wasn't [illegible]."

—Rev. Mr. M[illegible], of Portsmouth, Ohio, who officiated in the [illegible] last Saturday, although enjoying good health that day, upon returning to his room that evening, [illegible] was suddenly seized with an alarming illness, [illegible].

—George Law, E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky, President of the Grand National Know Nothing Council, and several others from Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, dined together at the Metropolitan hotel, New York, on Friday.

—A man [illegible], said, It was so excellent a beverage that he [illegible] great quantities, "it always makes me [illegible]." "I have seen it [illegible]," said another, "that it made you [illegible]." "When?" asked the [illegible]. "Last night—[illegible] a wall."

—The Baltimore American of the 25th gives accounts of one suicide, two attempts at suicide, the poisoning of one child, the effects of the storm of Friday, and large several other calamities, great and small, under the head of "A Chapter of Accidents." Pretty well for forty-eight hours!

—In the First District Court at New Orleans, on the [illegible] inst., seven persons were sentenced for murder at the [illegible] of the Court—four of them, named Callaghan, [illegible], Kennedy, and Costello, to death; two, [illegible] and Scott, to imprisonment for life, and one, Johnson, to imprisonment for eighteen years.

—A passenger by one of the Central railroad cars has obtained a verdict for $[illegible] against a conductor, for putting him off the train because he refused to surrender his ticket before reaching his destination.

—Some [illegible] old bachelor says it is much [illegible] when we first get married, but it is more juicy after a year or so.

—Negro slaves are disappearing from Norfolk in gangs. The latest [illegible] numbered fifteen fugitives, who went off in some Northern vessel.

—Artesian wells are being sunk in Baltimore, in parts of the city where good water cannot otherwise be easily obtained. [illegible] progress, and [illegible].

—Boston has [illegible] papers, with an annual circulation of 51,000[illegible]; New York, 104 papers, circulation 73,000[illegible]; Philadelphia 51 papers, circulation 46,000[illegible].

—Five prisoners [illegible] from the New Orleans Work-house [illegible]. They rushed on the keeper with [illegible] and forced their way out.

—There is [illegible] downward tendency of house rent in C[illegible]. [illegible] number of houses are vacant on almost [illegible].

—The Sangamon farmers in Illinois say they can see the [illegible] at the rate of three inches per day.

—Dr. C[illegible] has been sold in N[illegible] for $[illegible].

—There are [illegible] in Cincinnati.

WEEKLY COURIER

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

The Best and Cheapest Paper

IN THE WEST.

The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of which two editions are printed every week to suit the mails,) contains all the news of the day, both foreign and domestic, all reports of Legislative and Congressional news, financial and commercial news editorials on matters of moment, correspondence, &c., and is beyond all question the best and cheapest paper, not only in Kentucky, but in the West. It is well printed on one of

HOE'S FAST DOUBLE-CYLINDER STEAM PRESSES,

And the greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No pains or expense is spared for his purpose. The WEEKLY COURIER is mailed to subscribers at the following

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Weekly Courier	$1 50
Five copies of Weekly Courier, 1 year, for	5 00
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☞NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE.☜

☞And the paper always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

☞Our friends will oblige us by aiding us in extending and increasing our list of subscribers.

☞The DAILY COURIER is mailed to subscribers at $5 00 a year, and the TRI-WEEKLY COURIER at $4 00 a year, in advance.

All letters and communications to be addressed to
W. N. HALDEMAN,
Courier Steam Printing House,
51 and 53, Third street, near Main,
Louisville, Ky.

Our Two Editions.

In order to suit all the mails, two editions of the WEEKLY COURIER are printed—one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday. Subscribers can order the one that will best suit them.

Notice!

All papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. The very low price of the paper compels us to make this rule imperative.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We are always glad to hear from our friends, and will be thankful for occasional letters from all parts of the State and the great Mississippi Valley, containing important news, local gossip, &c., &c.

☞Persons ordering their papers changed, are requested to name the Post Office where it is received as well as the one to which it is to be sent.

☞Subscribers can remit us postage stamps when convenient. By sending them, they will have no difficulty in making change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

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CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Of Franklin.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JAMES G. HARDY, Of Barren
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES HARLAN, Of Franklin
FOR TREASURER.
RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, Of Cumberland.
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.
ANDREW McKINLEY, Of Louisville.
FOR PREST BOARD INT. IMPROVEMENTS
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FOR AUDITOR,
THOMAS S. PAGE, Of Franklin.
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REV. JOHN D. MATTHEWS, Of Fayette.
FOR THE SENATE,
From the Seventh and Eighth Wards and County of Jefferson,
WM. T. HAGGIN
From the Six Upper Wards of the City.
CHAS. RIPLEY.
FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
Jefferson County.
DR. S. A. FOSS,
FRANK DETHERAGE.
From the Third and Fourth Wards of the City,
L. A. WHITELY.
FOR SHERIFF,
CAPT. W. D. S. MEGOWAN

ANGELINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT; OR The Intercepted Letter.

We will soon commence the publication of a charming original Novelette, written expressly for the Louisville *Courier*, by Mrs. ANNA WILLS PRICE, of McLean county, Ky. We can promise our readers a richer treat in its perusal than they have had for many a day.

☞Mr. JNO. W. MURPHY, of Lexington, is an authorized agent of the *Courier* in Kentucky. His receipts for old accounts and for new subscriptions will be acknowledged by us.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT ST. LOUIS.—On Friday evening a young man, formerly clerk on the *Telegraph No. 2*, went into the office of Adams & Co.'s Express, on Third street, St. Louis, and asked for some paper, stating that he wanted to write a letter. The paper was given him, and he took a seat at the desk, but in a few minutes made an excuse, stating that he would not write it then, and left. As soon as he was gone it was discovered that three packages containing two thousand dollars were missing, which only a few minutes before had been taken from the safe and placed in a drawer of the desk. He was pursued and brought back, and made an excuse to go out into the back yard, where he surreptitiously dropped the packages through the grating into the cellar, where they were found. He was then suffered to depart.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA IN NEW ALBANY.—On Friday night the Rev. Mr. Stedman, of Evansville, arrived in New Albany to meet an appointment to preach in the Bank street Baptist Church on Sunday. Mr. Stedman, however, was suddenly taken ill with a disease closely resembling cholera, and on Saturday morning, four hours from the time he was attacked, died. Every effort that skill and kindness could do to relieve the unfortunate minister was done, but without avail. The remains of the deceased were taken back to Evansville on the packet Saturday evening.

FOREIGNERS ARMING TO RESIST LAW.—The *Herald* says that, in one of the French papers of New York city, there is a call for a meeting at the Red Republican rendezvous in Leonard street, which is part of a movement gotten up by various foreign societies to *resist, by an armed force*, a "Foreign Brigade," any attempt to execute the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which goes into effect on Tuesday evening. The Germans have also organized for the same purpose.

MR. FILLMORE DINES WITH THE QUEEN.—Late intelligence says that Mr. Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria by the Earl of Clarendon, at an "audience," and subsequently was present at a "drawing-room." Mr. Buchanan accompanied him. Mr. Fillmore afterwards dined with the Queen. He (Mr. F.) is staying at Fenton's Hotel, St. James street, and Mr. Van Buren at Long's Hotel, New-Bond street, London.

☞A young man, who resides in this city, was on a trip on the mail boat the other day to Covington with a pile of money, about $900. During the passage he got into a little game with a nice party, who won all his money and then had a fight over the division of the spoils. Indictments are out and the parties fled.

COMMENDABLE BENEVOLENCE.—The Superintendent of the Louisville Orphan's Home, requests us to state that on his recent trip to Henderson and Owensboro' with his orphan pupils, they were conveyed gratuitously by the steamers Tishomingo, Rainbow and Northerner, and received much kind attention from the officers.

☞Wm. Hoffman, of Todd county, a very good chair-maker, who by accident has on one or two occasions found himself a member of the Legislature, is a candidate for re-election. He is Anti-American, and will be defeated by Mr. Russell, as he deserves to be.

FATAL AFFRAY—INTEMPERANCE.—In the town of Woodbury, Cannon county, Tenn., on the 21st ult., Edmund Jones and Henry T. Walls got into an affray. Jones stabbed Walls five times, killing him instantly. Jones was arrested and committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail.

A FIGHTING GOVERNOR.—A despatch from Independence speaks of a personal rencontre, at Westport, between Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, and Mr. Stringfellow, in which the former got the worst of the battle. It does not appear which of the Stringfellows was concerned in this affair.

☞On account of ill health, Judge Vespasian Ellis has retired from the editorship of the Washington *Organ*. He is succeeded by Wm. M. Burwell, of Virginia, one of the most forcible and eloquent writers in America.

☞Judge Campbell, of Paducah, is stumping through "Jackson's Purchase" in behalf of the American ticket.

☞Hurley's Sarsaparilla is not only the most saleable, but likewise the best article in market.

Another Discussion Declined.

The Hon. Beverly L. Clarke—we give him his honorable prefix, not for the merit in him, but since, by accident, he was once a member of Congress, and thus earned the title won by a thousand other nobodies who have found themselves paid servitors in the national councils—has been for some months prancing over the State, throwing down his glove, and challenging discussion, where no opponent was likely to meet him. Thus, with a degree of boldness characteristic of the empty braggart who knows there is no foe with which to contend, has the champion of the Anti-American party fought men of straw at every speaking place, and crucified in his terrible slaughter-house style (grammatical and rhetorical) visions of opposition that his fancy had conjured. Emboldened by meeting no contestant on the stump, he has vilified the standard-bearers of the opposite party, misrepresented their principles, and traduced the adherents to the American cause. This sort of a game was easily played by a man like Mr. Clarke, who has no conscience to smite him; and he vainly imagined that in this manner he would run riot throughout the State.

What was his consternation then, when it was announced that Mr. Morehead had taken the field and would meet him at Harrodsburg. Flee he could not. But it was only a single day's torture, and he endured it with the heroism a culprit does when hanged by the law. He made no attempt to discuss any question on that occasion. His usual speech was delivered; and then when its chief points were demolished he ventured not a word in reply. Worse than that, when Mr. Morehead demonstrated that Clarke had been stating palpable untruths about him, he explained nothing, but cowardly shrunk within himself, leaving the impression upon every hearer that he had been guilty of falsification against an honorable and distinguished public servant.

Recovering from this demolition, Mr. Clarke, after a series of days, finds himself in Louisville, and, terrible to him and his fortunes, finds his old ally in politics, for whom in 1844 he had labored and voted—the everlasting Pilcher—awaiting his coming, hungry and panting as a Nubian lion for just one taste of the Sag-Nicht hyena's blood. Without time even to consult Webster's Elementary Speller, he declines meeting Gen. Pilcher in debate, and, by an exercise of dignity before unknown to him, makes rather a respectable excuse. But a still more horrible fate is in store for him. He learns that Garrett Davis is to meet him in Frankfort; and well does he know the giant strength of the little Bourbon's intellect. It would be self-destruction, thinks Beverly, thus to rush into the lion's maw, and be devoured at one breath. But how does he avert the doom? Why to Frankfort he goes, meets his appointment, discourteously declines discussing anything with anybody, stimulates himself for a half day's speech, and being extraordinarily gifted with verbosity, speaks from 2 o'clock until 7 in the evening. This was the champion's course at Frankfort on Saturday last. But Mr. Davis was not to be foiled in that manner. Accordingly when Mr. Clarke concluded, the crowd shouted Davis, and up he rose. He had scarcely, however, said a word before Mr. Clarke was again on the stand, and for a half hour longer protracted his remarks, in a vain attempt to demonstrate why he should not discuss the great questions of the day with the advocates of the American cause. Mr. Davis patiently heard his long addendum, and then informed the people he would meet them after tea; and by way of consoling Mr. Clarke, facing him on the stand, he stretched his little form to unusual proportions, and told the Anti-American candidate that he must and should be heard with him every day until Mr. Morehead could overtake him.

At night Mr. Davis spoke for three hours. We hear from different sources that it was one of his ablest speeches. He was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and wielded his broad sword with magnificent effect. There was not a shred left of poor Beverly's speech. His arguments all dissolved into mist and vapor. Poor fellow! we are rejoiced to learn that he was not present to hear the excoriation, for it would have been too much for his enfeebled intellect. He sought the most secluded place, where the sound neither of Davis' voice nor the tornado of applause that honored his eloquence could reach him.

Yesterday Mr. Davis was to speak at Lexington. It is his purpose during the next two weeks to address the people wherever Mr. Clarke does, and if that individual continues to decline the discussion that at the outset of the campaign he courted, Mr. Davis will find ample time during the day or night to make himself heard. We wish this noble champion of the right all success in his exposure of the misrepresentations of the Anti-American candidate.

The Dog Star Month.

We are now into the very midst of the summer, when the dog star rages and paragraphs concerning hydrophobia appear in every newspaper column. Flies already persecute us with their pertinacious buzzing and biting, and mosquitoes will soon add their melodious music to the night harmonies. Of the month, and the derivation of its name from Julius Cæsar, who reformed and instituted our present calendar, says some over-ardent writer of verses:

Month of heroic thought, July!
I love thy hot, embrowning ray—
The fleecy cloudlets of thy sky.
The gorgeous ending of thy day.
Well art thou named!—for did not he
Derive his force and fire from thee
Whose legions tamed the world?
I learned in his glance thy levin red,
Tuned by thy thunder was his tread,
With Rome's old flag unfurled.

A July day in the country is thus described by John Clare, an uneducated English poet of the early part of this century:

Loud is the summer's busy song,
The smallest breeze can find a tongue,
While insects of each tiny size
Grow teazing with their melodies,
Till noon burns with its blisterine breath
Around, and day dies still as death.
The busy noise of man and brute
Is on a sudden lost and mute;
Even the brook that leaps along
Seems weary of its babbling song,
And so soft its waters creep,
Tired silence sinks in sounder sleep;
The cricket on its bank is dumb,
The very flies forget to hum;
And, save the wagon rocking round,
The landscape sleeps without a sound.
The breeze is stopped, the lazy bough
Hath not a leaf that dances now;
The taller grass upon the hill,
And spider's webs are standing still.
Hawkweed and groundsel's fanning downs
Unruffled keep their seedy crowns;
And in the oven-heated air
Not one light thing is floating there,
Save that to the earnest eye
The restless heat seems twittering by.
Noon swoons beneath the heat it made,
And flowers e'en wither in the shade,
Until the sun slopes in the west,
Like weary traveler, glad to rest
On pillowed clouds of many hues;
Then Nature's voice its joy renews,
And chequered fields and grassy plain
Hum with their summer songs again,
A requiem to the day's decline,
Whose setting sunbeams coolly shine,
As welcome to day's feeble powers
As falling dews to fainting flowers.

DEATH IN THE POT.—The London *Quarterly Review* is responsible for a very dismal paragraph which is just now travelling the rounds of the papers, and taking away everybody's appetite. We have, it seems, tumeric in our mustard, red lead in our cayenne, sulphuric acid in our vinegar, alum in our bread, chicory in our coffee, water in our milk and cromate of lead in our sugar plums. It is quite a comfort to know that some of these foreign substances are quite harmless. But when it comes to sickness (as we are sure to, of course,) we are worst off. Thus we have sulphate of soda in our Epsom salts—lead, tin and bismuth in our mercury—disgrace and death in our rum—aconite and bella donna in our gentian (*Tr. Gent.* is Stoughton bitters)—tumeric and gamboge in our rhubarb—a dozen rascally things in our opium. To the pure all things are pure, it is said, but how pure must a man be to take with impunity adulterated medicines and doctored rations? No wonder we have new diseases, including the new nine day's wonder—*pustule maligne*.

WHEAT COMING DOWN.—The Steubenville (Ohio,) *Herald* says: "The price of wheat in this city has, owing to the nigh approach of harvest and the prospect of an abundant crop, declined during the past week from $2 05 to $1 80. The price of corn is unchanged, but the indications are favorable to a similar decline.

RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.—Two sets of Directors have been elected by the stockholders of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company. A public meeting at Paducah proposes to refer the difficulty for arbitration to any two or three legal gentlemen of standing in Louisville, Lexington, or Frankfort.

☞A correspondent at Bryantsville, Ia., informs us that farmers in that city are now engaged harvesting. Wheat was never better, oats fine as they could be, and corn was never more promising.

☞W. F. Swift is the American candidate for the Legislature in Ballard and McCracken counties. He is a fast man, and will be sure to win the race.

To-Day.

This day completes the seventy-ninth year of American Independence. The whole period of our *national* existence does not yet equal the "three score years and ten, fixed by the sacred writer as the limit of the life of man. But,

"Tho' in Time's record, nearly naught,"

The brief period embraced within this narrow limit may, without hyperbole, be described as the most important in its results and the most interesting in its events and incidents in the history of the human race. Never before, in any age of the world, has such an extraordinary developement of human energy been witnessed, or such great and important changes wrought, with an almost magical celerity, in the condition of the world and the aspect of society. Franklin expressed once a fantastic wish that it were possible that he could be resuscitated at the expiration of one hundred years from the date of his death, and be permitted to contemplate the results which time and human effort should, in that period, have produced. But, although he was permitted to behold the auspicious dawning of that

"—— New morn
Risen on mid-noon."

in the horizon of man's hopes and prospects, which illustrated the close of the eighteenth century, we doubt if, in his most imaginative mood, he ever dreamed of the wonders, social, scientific and political, which a brief half century would disclose.

Yet, great and wonderful as has been this material progress, it is insignificant in comparison with the advance in ideas of government produced by the establishment of our free institutions. These latter are far more important to the weal of mankind than the mere extension of a new empire's dominion on any continent. They but illustrate the god-like nature of man when, in the enjoyment of rational liberty, he gives free scope to his mental, moral and social nature. No truth which has had so partial an illustration stands out in such bold relief upon the pages of political philosophy as that man, freed from the burthens of an oppressive government and inspirited by the conviction that he has the shaping of his own earthly destiny, will aspire. He feels within his own soul the infinite susceptibility of improvement, which bridges the gulf between earth and heaven, and bids him toil on until the last hour of his temporal probation; because he has, exclusive of the teachings of holy writ, the vague, undefined and undefinable consciousness that his soul's progress will be eternal.

Full of these thoughts, suggested by the recurrence of to-day, we can not forget those "men of might—the grand in soul," who, from the chaos of confused matter which made up the world's philosophy of government, struck out the true path to national greatness and man's highest destiny. Lambert, and Vane, and Sidney, and their compatriots of 1640 were the pioneers of freedom, and the bloody scaffold which witnessed their judicial murder was the first monument erected to the principles which made the Declaration of American Independence immortal. The blood of the martyrs has been appropriately called the seed of the church. Not more certainly is this correct than is the fact incontrovertible that, from the altar where Sidney was sacrificed was obtained the live coal that lit up the fires of freedom in the new world, discovered by Columbus. Washington, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Pickney, with the host of other names not born to die, are destined to go down to posterity upon an imperishable record—because the truths it contains, the principles it perpetuates, find an echo in the heart of enlightened man and will continue to do so until the last syllable of recorded time.

The right, inalienable and eternal, to resist oppression—the right of the people to rule—the God-given right of man to freedom of thought, freedom of worship, and freedom to pursue his own happiness by his self-appointed means, so long as they do not conflict with the reserved rights incident to society, have become the pillars of liberty—the milestones of the world's progress to universal emancipation.

No monumental stone or storied urn can add to the fame of our revolutionary sires. No nobler cenotaph than the free institutions they have founded can ever perpetuate their memory, and each year, each day, each hour, with its assured progress to a yet higher destiny, deepens the inscriptions which the noiseless working of these institutions is inscribing upon the tablets of the world's history.

The Fourth in the Country.

The beautiful poetical sketch annexed, descriptive of the festivities incident to the national anniversary in a county town, is from Read's New Pastoral:

What sounds are these which thrill the morning star,
Hailing the advancing banner of the sun,
While now the herald dawn, with backward hair,
Inflates his winding horn, and wakes the day,
Speeding across the hill-tops! Hark, the roll
Of distant cannon rumbling through the sky,
As if a huge triumphal car, in haste,
Were rolling and resounding through the streets
Of some glad city welcoming its return;
While lesser sounds of bells and rattling guns
Swell the rejoicing hour! It is the day
When Independence celebrates her birth—
The Jubilee of Freedom yearly kept!
A nation rising from its rest secure,
A nation which hath never worn a crown;
A land which hath not held a throne, or felt
The foot of king, or seen his purple robe,
Sends up its voice, with one loud shout of joy,
Which starts the eagle of the Northmost lake,
And wakes the Mexic gulf—while on his shore
The Atlantic hears, and his eternal head
Lifts, and prolongs the sound—till in the West,
On stretching sands, in many an unknown bay,
Mid shadowy slumber the Pacific smiles,
Catching the cadence as it dies, and dreams
Of Freedom's cities rising on his coast,
And navies showing Liberty her flag!
It is a sound to flush the patriot's breast,
And drive the color from the tyrant's cheek;
Where on his olden and decaying throne,
He stands a-gaze, and, staring o'er the sea,
Wonders; and, with a nervous hand of haste,
Presses the weighty crown upon his brow,
And grasps the sceptre his amazed hath loosed,
Assuring him a king! Long be the day
Remembered, and awaked with shouts, as now!

From every home the gladsome people pour:
O'er woods and fields resound the drum and fife;
And presently the flaming banners, rich
With gold mottoes and with silver stars,
Along the highway set a-blaze the air:
As in the hour when wildly on the sky,
Their wrote in words of fire the despot's fall,
Dazzling his dull uncomprehending eye
with "*weigh'd and wanting*!" till the interpreter,
The father of a grateful country, came
And read the "*Upharsin*" to his startled ear!

With one accord, the various cottage-homes
Pour down the paths and highways to the town—
The village on the white and dusty road—
Their several inhabitants. The young and old,
Each bent on pleasing and on being pleased,
Are ranged into procession, two by two,
While many a jest and laugh run down the line.
Across the pasture, winding to the grove,
All follow, to the measure of that tune
Which first had birth upon Denison's lips,
Till Victory heard, and with exulting tongue,
Echoed the notes, that, hallowed by her voice,
Henceforth became an anthem for a nation!

Already the rude table's giant length
Stretches beneath the embowering limbs, and scents
The fragrant air with pine. Adjacent, see
The speaker's rostrum—rough, as suits the time,
And strong—where, caught aloft in smooth festoons,
Two silken banners of the stripes and stars,
With friendly points of glittering spear-heads crossed,
Delight the enthusiast's eye. Anon,
Mid shouts, the leaders take the stand; and now
The parson pours the solemn thankful prayer,
The gratitude which every freeman feels.
Then rises Master Ethan, tall and frail,
And clearly, with well modulated voice,
Reads the great "*Declaration*" to the end.
Whereat a long huzza from every heart,
Shakes the deep woods, where the limbs between
Murmur afar, and each astonished bird
Drops in the trees and listens. Then rises
The song which ever tongue delights to swell;
This past, the fiery speech inflames the hour,
Oft interrupted by the loud applause,
And with a loving ardour lingers long
O'er scenes our grandsires, in the years agone—
What time they held us charmed upon their knees—
Pictured unto our childish eyes, until
The little soul, to patriot's teaching true,
Rose up in arms and waved the mimic sword.
Then comes the plenteous feast, with stated toasts,
And music and gay song between. And now,
In brimming cups the amber cider flows,
Sparkling and sweet, smelling of autumn brown;
Three years apart from out the creaking press
It streamed, and now full ripe and rich, it glows
In cool pitchers, starred and striped with dew;
Or pass beverage, where the citron swims,
Yielding its acid from its severed sphere,
And shedding odours of the melting South.
So nectar ne'er the wasp attracted comes,
An armed republican, and tastes the cup
Ere the libation, at the waiting mouth,
Is pledged to Liberty.

The Courier This Morning.

We publish in our columns this morning, as eminently befitting the day and its glorious memories, various articles referring to the birth of our nation and the duties of patriotism. The reader will find on the first page that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, worthy at least of an annual perusal by every freeman. Especially at a crisis like this, when the American people are about declaring themselves free from the thraldom of political tyranny, is it appropriate to study the principles embodied in the Declaration.

There is also poetry and sketches. Reading these the heart can but burn with new zeal in the cause of republicanism, whose exemplar before the eyes of the whole world our nation is.

☞The Bardstown *American*, of yesterday, contains a long, very well written and exceedingly interesting sketch of the life of Hon. Chas. S. Morehead, the gallant candidate of the American party for Governor. We would be glad to publish it, but its great length and the pressure on our columns compels us to forego that pleasure.

BELL SMITH AT HOME.—We learn from the Cincinnati *Times* that Mrs. Piatt, the gifted and accomplished authoress of "Bell Smith Abroad," has returned, in company with her sister, Miss Kirby, on a visit to her paternal residence near Cumminsville, Ohio.

☞We hear that within the last few days several fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Lexington.

"SAM" UNVEILS HIMSELF.

American Ratification Meeting.

Ten Thousand Voters in Council.

The American ratification meeting in the Court House square last evening was far more numerously attended than any gathering of the people ever had in Louisville. Sam was there in his might and majesty, fully unmasked to the public gaze, with hundreds of starred and striped banners, decorated transparencies, brilliant flambeaus, and all the accessories of those demonstrations he has been in the habit of making since the Philadelphia Convention unsealed his lips.

Even before dusk the people began assembling in crowds about the large platform that was handsomely illuminated, and festooned with national flags. At 8 o'clock the delegations from the various wards commenced arriving, each having music, banners, and torches. As one by one these processions reached the grand rendezvous, they made the welkin ring with their shouts. The several Councils in the city were designated by transparencies they bore, with appropriate mottos and devices. The principal ones were these:

FIRST WARD—*Jackson Council.*—"By the Eternal, the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

SECOND WARD—*Young America Council.*—We emulate the virtue of our sires.

THIRD WARD—*Union Council.*—We are wedded to the institutions of our country.

FOURTH WARD—*Liberty Council.*—Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable.

FIFTH WARD—*Washington Council.*—Put none but Americans on guard to-night.

SIXTH WARD—*Falls City Council.*—We will overcome all obstacles in the way of freedom. *Per sev rando!*

SEVENTH WARD—*Boone Council.*—Kentucky, the pioneer of Americanism in the South.

EIGHTH WARD—*Billings Council.*—Upon one side had a representation of a blacksmith at his anvil, and on the reverse inscribed

"Strike for the green graves of your sires,
Strike for your homes and sires
God and your native land!"

PORTLAND—*Jefferson Council.*—The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

There were various other transparencies with patriotic and humorous inscriptions. One borne at the head of a procession of German Republicans who sympathise with the American movement, and are very numerous in this city, deserves especial notice. Upon a large banner was inscribed:

"We come here to live, not to rule."

It appeared as if every third person carried a flag, while torches abounded in each procession. A number of young ladies, during the midst of the meeting, marched down street, properly escorted, each waving the stars and stripes.

The meeting was called to order by Birch Musselman, Esq., who nominated Gen. WM. S. PILCHER as President. This was received with acclamation. One Vice President from every Ward was then appointed, with Messrs. Birch Musselman and L. A. Whitely as Secretaries.

A committee on resolutions reported the Philadelphia platform for adoption, and it having been read at two different points on the stand, by Col. Whitely and Mr. Harvey, was adopted by the most vociferous affirmative vote we ever heard. Not the faintest nay escaped from any one.

Gen. Pilcher then introduced the Hon. E. B. Bartlett, President of the State and National Councils. Major Bartlett expressed his happiness in meeting so many of his fellow-citizens in the chief city of his native State, and proceeded at some length to discuss the question now agitating the public mind. His speech was terse, well delivered and highly argumentative. The noble bearing and excellent address of the President confirmed the people in the wisdom of the choice of the Philadelphia Convention. They overwhelmed him with applause, giving a three-time-three in honor of the station and his manly occupancy of it.

Such was the vastness of the crowd that a division of the labor was found necessary, and Col. George B. Hodge, of Newport, addressed the multitude from the other end of the platform. Col. H. is one of the most talented young men in the country. He is a fluent, graceful speaker, and last night more than sustained his enviable reputation.

Col. Humphrey Marshal, in answer to the incessant demands of the crowd, spoke twice.

Ex-Governor Helm made a brief, but eloquent and effective speech. He said that he had sometime ago withdrawn from politics, but this American cause had his whole heart, and his energies must be devoted to its propagation.

Col. Whitely of this city, Judge McHenry of Shelby, and Professor Daily of Indiana, severally addressed the meeting, much to the gratification of their hearers. The latter gentleman said that Indiana was altogether true to the American cause, and repudiates the action of her delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

At a very late hour we left the square, densely packed with people, listening to speeches from Caleb W. Logan and General Pilcher.

A more glorious demonstration was never witnessed in any city. It was a perfect outburst of American feeling, made, too, with great propriety upon the eve of Sam's birth-day. During the evening there was a display of fire-works, while some of the Portland boys created an immense sensation by hauling through the streets a large skiff filled with burning tar barrels.

Thousands of ladies graced the occasion with their presence, and at midnight were still lingering about the square listening to the eloquent speakers, and inculcating lessons of true Americanism upon their gentlemen escorts. Indeed, it was not until some time this morning that "Sam" adjourned, and, judging by the demonstrations in front of our office as we write, we conclude that he intends making a continuous jubilee of the 4th of July, now already ushered in.

☞A Severe Hail Storm passed over Springfield, Ohio, on Monday afternoon. Within the limits of the town it was quite destructive, but to the west, up the valley of Buck Creek, it made sad havoc with the fruit. Large peach orchards were completely destroyed. One of the finest in all Clark, the proprietor of which expected to realize about $1,000 from it, found the next morning that scarcely a peach had escaped "the *peltings* of the pitiless storm." Corn fields were cut down, and the wheat must have suffered considerable injury. Barrels of hail stones could be gathered up on Tuesday. The rain at the same time was unexampled in violence—beating through roofs, and flooding many cellars.

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE OHIO VALLEY.—A recent number of the Cincinnati *Railroad Record* contains some interesting information in regard to the great coal fields of the West. The Ohio Valley is alluded to particularly, and comprehends Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and all of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, up the narrow rim of the lakes, and the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The valley embraces an area of 233,000 square miles. Of this it is computed that 99,000 square miles are underlaid with a strata of coal. This is distributed as follows: Western Virginia, 18,000; Ohio, 10,000; Indiana, 72,000; Illinois, 35,000; Kentucky, 12,500; Tennessee, 5,000.

☞Sarsaparilla is the safest and best medicine that has ever been discovered for purifying the blood and invigorating the system, but be sure and ask for Hurley's Sarsaparilla, as it never fails to produce the desired effect. What renders it superior to all similarly named compounds and gives it a larger amount of medicinal properties is the improved mode of extracting its valuable qualities, and a chemical process hitherto undiscovered. It will be found the only reliable and true cure for scrofula, syphilis, chest complaints, affections of the liver and many other diseases which flesh is heir to. It will be seen his pamphlet contains the most authoritative and able opinions on the subject, and the fact of it being the only legitimate compound, no secresy about it, on which physicians can rely, must give it precedence so long as our worthy (doctor) citizen compounds it of equal purity and strength. Now without wishing to underrate other men's compounds, and there are many before the public, yet as journalists we take pleasure in stating that the Extract of Sarsaparilla manufactured by Hurley is looked on by every wholesale druggist in this city as the only preparation containing Honduras Sarsaparilla, and we are informed that those compounds which are occasionally puffed through the different papers do not contain even so much as a trace of that root. With facts such as these before us we would say, Hurley's Sarsaparilla is decidedly by far the best article and the only one the afflicted should use.

☞Messrs. Gaty & McCune, of St. Louis, are building a Missouri river packet, at Temple & Co.'s yard, 2[illegible] feet long and 34 feet beam, for Captain Baldwin.

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4TH, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident;—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual and distant from the repository of the public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and the payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people and eat their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters; abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undisguised destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

THE HEART OF '76.

BY JANE GAY.

When our great mother's hand essayed
To whip and make us yield,
Our stubborn sires quick foot prints made
For camp and battle-field!
The lawyer quit his client then,
The parson wig and gown,
And hosts of panting [illegible]men
Left plowshares in the ground!

Banners of snowy mist were hung
O'er one autumn morn,
When a matron and two maidens [illegible];
Went reaping harvest corn!
The maidens were of [illegible] blood,
[illegible] that matron's brow:
"*Thou wear'st no weeds of widowhood—
Where rests thy husband now?*"

"Rests!"—and she haughtily began,
"I joy to know that he
Fights foremost in the battle's van,
For Home and Liberty!
And I have taken in my hand
The sickle in his stead,
For patriot women of the land
Should reap the winter's bread!"

"Thou elder maiden, thy fair brow
Rivals our mountain snows,
And on thy cheek scarce lingers now
The faintest tint of rose!
I met thee ere the summer tide,
A dreamer light and gay;
A manly form was at thy side,
Where doth the loiterer stay?"

And proudly then that maid replied
"My lover is not one
To linger at a lady's side,
While glorious deeds are done!
He stands where battle thunder jars,
And plumes of warriors wave,
Bearing the 'Eagle and the Stars,'
The ensign of the brave!"

"And thou, my little maiden dear,
Thou hast not strength I ween,
To bind the heavy bundles here,
Or use the sickle keen!
[illegible] thy young brother from his play?
Why doth that tear drop start!"
She said—"*He is a volunteer,*
And bears a manly heart!

"We taught him lessons of the strife,
And how to use a gun,
And told him that a hero's life
Was best in youth begun!
And then he took the powder horn,
Which our dead [illegible] gave,
Shouldered his [illegible] bright morn
Went forth to join the brave."

"And are *all* gone—husband and son—
Lover and brother—all!
Ye [illegible]-hearted [illegible]!
No evil can befal
A country, struggling mightily,
To give young Freedom birth;
The unborn infant yet shall be
The Giant of the Earth!"

☞The Louisville *Courier*, of Thursday, republished the chip referring to the conduct of the "fast young men" from Louisville. Friday, the following letter (enclosing the article from the *Courier*) was received by the editor of the News:

LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1855.

Dear Sir: The enclosed paragraph I found in one of the city papers. As there were several parties of young men from Louisville in your city within the past week, I think it would be no more than justice for you to be a little more particular in your remarks and not make the charge so general, as the writer was there and has had this put at him by several of his friends. You will do him and his friends a favor by designating the fast youths.

ONE OF THE LOUISVILLE BLOODS.

It is very clear, from the anonymous manner "One of the Louisville Bloods" adopts, that the cap *might* fit him. If it does not he need not put it on,—that's all. It is "the guilty who fleeth, when no one pursueth; whilst the innocent are as bold as a lion" and always give their proper signature.

There were young men from Louisville in the city during the school examinations, who deported themselves like *gentlemen*, and did *not* carouse the streets, with [illegible] and [illegible] whistles, disturbing the slumbers of quiet citizens, and insulting ladies by their indecent conduct. But these things were done by young men from Louisville. Respect for their parents is the reason their names are withheld. If, however, they again come to Shelbyville and re-enact such scenes, their names will be given,—threats of "cowhiding," etc., to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Shelby News.*

Scenes in the Continental Congress.

SIGNING THE DECLARATION.

The following is an intensely thrilling description of the debate in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, which preceded the Declaration of Independence, the anxiety which obtained during its progress, and the general joy with which the first stroke of the bell announcing the passage of the Declaration, was received:

While events were thus passing around New York, Congress, having assembled in Philadelphia, were engaged in the momentous question of a Declaration of Independence. Many of the separate provinces had already acted on the subject. North Carolina took the first step, and took a vote instructing her delegate to concur with the other colonies in declaring Independence. Massachusetts followed. Virginia next wheeled into the ranks, then Connecticut and New Hampshire. Maryland opposed it, while the delegates from the remaining provinces were instructed to unite with the majority, or left free to act as their judgment might dictate. Thus instructed, the representatives of the people assembled in solemn conclave, and long and anxiously surveyed the perilous ground on which they were treading. To recede was now impossible—to go on seemed fraught with terrible consequences. The struggle had not been for independence, but for the security of rights, in which they had the sympathy and aid of some of the wisest statesmen of England. To declare themselves free, would cut them off from all this sympathy, and provoke at once the entire power of England against them. The result of the long and fearful conflict that must follow, was more than doubtful. For twenty days Congress was tossed on a sea of perplexity. At length, RICHARD HENRY LEE, shaking off the fetters that galled his noble spirit—June 7th—arose, and in a clear, deliberate tone, every accent of which rung to the farthest extremity of the silent hall, read, "Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States, and all political connection between us and the States of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved." JOHN ADAMS, in whose soul glowed the burning future, seconded it in a speech so full of impassioned fervor, thrilling eloquence and prophetic power, that Congress was carried away as by a resistless wave before it.

The die was cast, and every man was now compelled to meet the dreadful issue. Still weighed down with fear, Congress directed the Secretary to omit in the journal, the names of the bold mover and seconder of this resolution, lest they should be selected as the special objects of vengeance by Great Britain. The resolution was made the special question for the next day, but remained untouched for three days, and was finally deferred to the first of July, to allow a committee appointed for that purpose, to draft a Declaration of Independence. When the day arrived, the Declaration was taken up and debated article by article. The discussion continued for three days, and was characterized by great excitement: at length the various sections having been gone through with, the next day, July 4th was appointed for final action. It was soon known throughout the city, and in the morning before Congress assembled, the streets were filled with excited men, some gathered in groups engaged in eager discussions, and others moving towards the State House. All business was forgotten in the momentous crisis the country had now reached. No sooner had the members taken their seats, than the multitude gathered in a dense mass around the entrance. The bellman mounted the belfry, to be ready to proclaim the joyful tidings of freedom as soon as the final vote had passed. A bright-eyed boy was stationed below to give the signal.

Around that bell, brought from England, had been cast, more than twenty years before, the prophetic sentence: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Although its loud clang had often sounded over the city, the proclamation engraved on its iron lip had never yet been spoken aloud. It was expected that the final vote would be taken without delay, but hour after hour wore on and no report came from that mysterious hall, where the fate of a continent was being settled. The multitude grew impatient—the old bell-man leaned over the railing, straining his eyes downward till his heart misgave him, and hope yielded to fear. But at length, at two o'clock, the door of the hall opened, and a voice exclaimed, "It has passed!" The word leaped like lightning from lip to lip, followed by huzzas that shook the building. The boy sentinel turned to the belfry, clapped his hands and shouted "ring! ring!" The desponding bellman, electrified into life by the joyful news, seized the iron tongue and hurled it backward and forward, with a clang that startled every heart in Philadelphia like a bugle blast. "Cling, clang," it resounded on, ever higher and clearer, and more joyous, blending in its deep and thrilling vibrations and proclaiming in long and loud accents over all the land, the motto that encircled it. Glad messengers caught the tidings as it floated out on the air, and sped off in every direction, to bear it onward. When the news reached New York, the bells were set ringing, and the excited multitude surging hither and thither, at length gathered around the Bowling Green, and seizing the leaden equestrian statue of George III, which stood there, tore it into fragments. This was afterwards run into bullets and hurled against his Majesty's troops. When the Declaration arrived in Boston, the people gathered to old Faneuil Hall to hear it read, and as the last sentence fell from the lips of the reader, a loud shout went up, and soon from every fortified height and every battery the thunder of cannon re-echoed the joy.

The Indiana Canal War Again.

To Arms! To Arms!

A letter from Terre Haute to the editor of the Evansville Enquirer, dated June 30, states that the Lunge Creek Reservoir was cut by the "Black Boys" on the previous night, but that the cut was discovered in time to save the water. The letter concludes:

"A company of from ten to twenty-five men are now leaving (11 o'clock A. M.) this place for the seat of war, and, it is hoped, will reach there in time to stop further depredations. Major Tim Dowling left this morning for Indianapolis to report to the Governor. More trouble is anticipated."

J. W. Wood writes a letter to J. S. Gavitt, Sheriff of Evansville, concerning the work, trial and discharge of such of the Clay county rioters as had been arrested. We quote the main interesting part. The date is, Terre Haute, June 29, 1855:

"The trial of the persons arrested in Clay county came off yesterday, and, as we predicted, though the State proved by two witnesses that several of them were guilty, the defence had no difficulty in proving an alibi or in convincing the Court that these two witnesses were unworthy of belief.

"Some forty persons were examined, living in the vicinity of these outrages and in the neighborhoods where the men who have done the work must have come from, yet every man swore that he never had any knowledge that it was to be done, nor did he have any idea who did it.

"When an alibi could not be proven, (and it was impossible, in some of the cases, to find a pretext for it,) they resorted to impeachment, and it was no hard task to convince the Clay county Justice that any evidence establishing the guilt of the parties was unworthy of belief.

"Thus has ended, in a legal farce, the last effort which (it is hoped) the State of Indiana will ever make to bring an offender against the law to justice in Clay county.

"The State has exhausted every effort, through the authorities in Clay county, to protect public or private property, and it has hereafter to be at the mercy of an unprincipled and irresponsible mob, or the State must find some means to arrest offenders and take them out of Clay county for trial.

"After the adjournment of court Captain John Osborn addressed the crowd in a highly inflammatory speech, denouncing the Governor, the military and the proclamations in measured terms, and saying but for his efforts and those of a few other 'law-abiding citizens' in restraining the people the flower of Evansville would have been trodden beneath the feet of Clay, or drowned in blood, or thrown in the canal."

Haunted House in Newport Ky.—Man Killed by Spirits—Mysterious Doings.

We are informed that a haunted house has been discovered in Newport—that this institution of venerable and ghostly and deathly associations is situated on Madison street, near the Suspension Bridge, and that it was recently occupied by a family named Parks. There has been much sickness in the house, and very often in the middle of the night strange noises have been heard—sounds similar to those made by striking violently with a small stick on the stove, rumbling and smart raps about the walls, and heavy blows on the floor, while the furniture has had queer habits of uneasiness, jumping and tumbling about in a marvellous manner. Several families have been frightened out of the place by continual sickness when residing in it, and the disturbances we have indicated. The last tenant was named Parks, and there was much illness in his family, as in others, and the mysterious knockings, thumpings, and spiritual pranks generally, very much annoyed and alarmed him. About a week since Parks waked suddenly, near midnight, and complained to his wife that he was dreadfully thirsty, but spiritual demonstrations were then being made about the premises with such sound and fury, that he said he was afraid to go for a drink.

His wife seems to have been composed of sterner stuff, as she said to him: "*In the name of the devil if you want to drink go and get it—the devil will protect you from the ghosts!*" At this he hesitated no longer, but leaped out of bed and started down stairs, but had not descended one step when he was precipitated headlong to the bottom of the flight, and falling upon his head, his neck was broken, and he died instantly. His frightened family believing that he had been killed by "spirits," kept his death concealed, buried him as privately as possible, without the knowledge of the coroner, and then fled to parts unknown. Only two or three persons outside of the family saw the corpse. One of these was an old pedler woman, through whom this story indirectly comes. There is no doubt of the sickness of the house, but that is fairly accounted for by the fact that it was built where a foul swamp had been, and that a swampy pest hunt spot is now just behind the place. There is no mistake about Park's death, and that a man should break his neck in falling down stairs at night, is not mysterious, though in this case it seems to be so regarded, and that the woman's appeal to the devil had any part in bringing about the catastrophe, we do not see clearly.—As to the strange noises, we cannot speak in explanation, having not heard them.—*Cin. Com.*

[From the Vincennes Gazette.]

The Great Event Consummated—Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Completed to St. Louis.

The track layers on the western division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad put down the connecting rail on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, and the first train arrived at Vincennes, from St. Louis, on Saturday afternoon last, a few minutes before 4 o'clock. Mr. Bacon, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Garrison, the Mayor of the city, a number of gentlemen connected with the press, and a number of the influential citizens of St. Louis and the country along the line of the road, were on this pioneer train. The citizens of Olney and vicinity gave the party a splendid dinner on that day—a dinner which did infinite honor to the liberality and good taste of the citizens of that flourishing village.

After discussing the dinner, the party stepped aboard the car, and in a few minutes their iron horse came snorting across the Wabash bridge. A stay of about an hour here, and away they went, with the speed of the wind, across the beautiful prairies of our sister State, back to the Mound City.

St. Louis has hitherto been at a great distance from us; by river it required three or four days to reach her—by stage, it was a tedious voyage; now we are within a few hour's pleasant ride of her! We can hardly realize the fact—so great is the change—so mighty are the achievements of railways! This great road will at once become the thoroughfare of immense travel and commerce, and all the advantages claimed for it will now rapidly develope themselves.

Indiana True to Americanism.

We copy the following editorial from the Evansville *Journal*, the leading paper in Southwestern Indiana. It but expresses the sentiments of the American party in the State:

The Indiana Delegates to the American National Convention.

There appears to be a very general expression of disapprobation gushing forth spontaneously from the conservative press of Indiana, respecting the course pursued by the Indiana delegation at Philadelphia. We are pleased to see that their conduct in following the "bolting" lead of a few northern fanatics, is being justly rebuked by the leading American papers of the State. Delegates were sent to this convention from every State in the Union, under either expressed or implied instructions to frame, adopt and promulgate to the world a *national* and not a *sectional* platform. A platform which, while it would avow and embrace the cardinal principles of the great American party, would eschew everything of a sectional nature which has hitherto distracted and rendered impotent for good the old political organizations.

The necessity out of which the American party sprung into existence, had its origin in the fruitless experiments of too often a tempting to harmonize discordant elements into a compact or bond of union, upon which all might unite, and in crowding platforms with *questions and measures* instead of principles and patriotic faith. With the light of the experience of the past before them, and the feeling with which the people had reposed in their representatives that they *would* make a platform adequate to the wants of the American people, or at least commit no harm in the attempt, leaves the "bolting" delegates without sufficient ground of justification in returning to their disappointed constituents.

The people of the Union expected, and had a right to expect, that a compact would be formed to which every member of the American party could heartily subscribe, or that no platform at all would be adopted.

The platform which a very respectable majority concurred in, we insist should have been the platform of the convention and of the party, without halting or one-idea protests. We approve the platform as a whole, for the great preponderance of good we find in it, and we can ever pardon a sincere difference of opinion even in our delegates, but must as sincerely regard their manner of expressing their disapprobation of the platform at this particular juncture as exceedingly unwise and fraught with evils which might have been easily averted. We trust that the sober second thought of the protesting delegates will lead them to the more sensible conclusion that there is less of real error in the National platform, and in giving it a cordial support than in ignoring it.

WOOL.—There seems to be a brisk trade in wool all over the West. In fact, wool has become a very important staple. The prices range as follows:

Adrian, Mich.—25 to 32c, with a few sales at 34c. The quality is improving.

Grand River, Mich.—The prices range from 18 to 28c. This is much lower than before. Generally it is brought to market in bad order.

Wilmington, Ohio.—Wool here is 31 to 40c, and 100,000 pounds sold at that.

Salem, Ohio.—The price is 25 to 40c and clip not as large as last year.

[From the Baltimore Patriot, June 28.]

Probable Earthquake.

The citizens of Baltimore, with but few exceptions, were startled and aroused from their slumbers last night, or rather between twelve and one o'clock this morning, by a singular rumbling noise and oscillatory movement of the earth, resembling an earthquake. It was, so far as we have been able to learn, heard and felt in all parts of the city. Many whom we have seen this morning were startled from a sound sleep, almost instantaneously, in amazement. Persons rushed to their windows and doors as if waking from an incoherent dream, scarcely able to realize what had startled them.

The shock commenced at precisely half-past twelve o'clock, as noted by a chronometer watch, not varying one minute from true time for ten months. It was preceded by a deep rumbling noise, a slight tremulousness of the earth, and this succeeded by two shocks; the third, and last, very severe; so much so that the houses were shaken to their foundations, windows and doors rattled furiously, furniture shaking, and in some instances detatched articles slightly removed from their places.

In a very few minutes after this singular phenomenon, though at an hour when one half the world is wrapped in slumbers, probably two-thirds of our inhabitants were awake, anxious to divine the cause of so novel a sensation. Some who happened to be up at the time, describe the shock as remarkably severe. The earth evidently vibrated distinctly, and seemed to be laboring under some powerful convulsion, either of her internal or external elements. The duration of the shocks was probably half a minute, dying off in a deep toned rumbling sound like distant thunder, or the rolling of a heavy car upon the pavement, losing itself in a southern direction.

We have heard of many who were seriously alarmed in apprehension of a succeeding shock, or pending destructive calamity. With such, night brought no more sleep. The world's end, wreck of matter and dissolution of nature, were in imaginative view, and they deemed it proper to make serious preparations.

One gentleman asserts that he observed a peculiar brilliancy in the heavens immediately prior to this shock, which was soon followed by more than usual gloom and darkness. Another, a sea captain, or sailor, states that he saw an immense meteor, apparently as large as a ship, pass athwart the sky and explode, causing a report like heavy artillery, making all nature tremble.

This solution of the mysterious occurrence, however, wants corroboration. The unusual illumination would, if it occurred, have been observed by others. Some, who had the best opportunity of forming an opinion, being awake at the time, asserted that the earth appeared to raise slightly and then sink, subsequently oscillating to and fro quickly for the space of ten or fifteen seconds. The rumbling noise appeared to roll and reverberate from earth up to night's azure dome. When the shock and noise had ceased, dogs were heard to howl and bark in all directions, a thing which they have always been known to do in earthquake countries, subsequent to one of those throes of nature.

Previously the night was unusually sultry and still, and after the shock quite a strong breeze arose. We had supposed it might have been the explosion of a powder-mill in our own vicinity; but gentlemen from the region of the mills on the Central Railroad, arrived here, state that the shock was distinctly felt in Baltimore county, and as far as York, Pa., and that the powder mills are uninjured. We infer, therefore, that the phenomenon of last night might, in all probability, have been the effect of an earthquake at some distant, probably in some of the West India islands.

A party of gentlemen who were out serenading at Franklin Square last night when the earthquake occurred, felt it distinctly. The vibration was so great as to almost shake down their lamps and instrument stands.

Persons who were on board of vessels in the harbor, were very sensibly agitated, causing ships to rock and chafe considerably.

In all directions it was observed that dogs howled loudly, and the chickens commenced crowing, having been awakened from their slumbers. The mystery still remains unsolved at the hour of our going to press.

Glorious American Victory.

The following private dispatch to the clerk of the Tishomingo, informs us of a glorious victory for the American party in Memphis. It is but the presage of the triumph that awaits "Sam" in Tennessee at the August election:

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 29, 1855.

B. C. LEVI—

A. H. Douglass elected by one hundred and thirty-eight majority. Whole American ticket elected, except one. Nine American Aldermen out of twelve.

A. H. AVERY.

[From the Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

Mexican Revolution—Triumphant Progress.

ACAPULCO, June 6.

You are already aware that His Serene Highness left the city of Mexico on the 30th of April, and arrived at Moralia on the 5th of May.

Senor Robles Pezuela, during the absence of His Serene Highness, is acting President. It is, however, reported in Mexico that he had gone to the hot waters of the South for the benefit of his health.

I will now furnish you some additional items from the scene of operations, as contained in a letter just received from General Comonfort:

DIVISION OF INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC,
General-in-Chief's Head Quarters,
COAHUAYULA, May 21.

MY GOOD FRIEND: * * * Zamora, a large city in the State of Michoacan, of about 15,000 inhabitants, is held by our forces under the command of General Pueblita.

General Santa Anna is preparing in Morelia an expedition to march against him, which, to judge from the accounts I have received, will prove very unsuccessful to him, as he intends attacking Zamora with a force of about three thousand, and no artillery or cavalry; while on our side the General is very well fortified with one thousand infantry and five pieces of artillery, inside the walls, and two thousand cavalry, under command of the brave and gallant General Huerta, in position on the plain which surround the city.

General Huerta is a very brave soldier, a good cavalry officer and much feared by the government troops. He, last year, with about sixty men, captured two full companies of the regiment of Leon.

The city of Zamora can in a few hours be flooded with water to the depth of five feet. I have, therefore, ordered General Pueblita to maintain his position till the government forces have entered it, and then slowly retire, at the same time letting in the water.

I shall take up my line of march to-morrow, and by keeping in the immediate rear of Santa Anna, prevent his retreat upon this occasion.

You have my assurance that if he escapes as it will be to leave the country by the Pacific. Our march is onward for the capital, and June or July will end this revolution.

Guanajuata, the capitol of the State of the same name, was captured by our forces in the early part of this month. It is one of the largest cities in the Republic, and has a population of about one hundred thousand. The official communication is before me but I have not time to furnish you the particulars.

A Commissioner has just arrived from San Louis Potosi with information that the city has pronounced in our cause. He leaves with his despatches for General Alvarez's headquarters. * *

God—Liberty—and death to the tyrant.

[Signed] INACIO COMONFORT.

From this it appears that Comonfort is not only determined, if possible, to restore the health of "His Serene Highness," so far at least as the "baths of the South" may be conducive to it, but is bent on bringing this revolution to a speedy close.

PAUL PRY.

A Young Man Sawed in Two.

We deeply regret to learn, by private advices from Dunham, that on Friday last, at E. O. Brigham's saw mills, about six miles from this village, a young man named John Spooner was sawn in two by a circular saw. The saw was going very fast, and is four feet in diameter. The young man was stooping to pick up something and fell on the carriage moving toward the saw. Before he had time to recover himself the saw caught him and cut him in two instantly. He died immediately. The young man was employed about the mill. This melancholy accident should serve as a caution to all those who are employed in saw mills to take care, as the least carelessness may cause the loss of life.

[*Montreal Herald, Wednesday.*

From Breckinridge County.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

STEPHENSPORT, Ky., June 27, 18[illegible]

Messrs. Editors: Thinking that your readers in other parts of the State and country might feel some interest in understanding how things are progressing down here in old Breckinridge, I have thought fit to drop you a few lines on that subject, entertaining the opinion that we have a voice and should be heard from occasionally.

We have had hard times here as well as in other portions of the State for the past year, owing to short crops for the last two years. But, thank kind Providence for his protecting care over us, we have bright prospects for the future. The prospects for a bountiful crop of all kinds of produce and grain never were better at this season of the year than at this time. The wheat is partly harvested and is fine and heavy. Our Hoosier friends "on the other side of Jordan" say they have never had heavier crops of that article. And as to our tobacco crop in this county, which is mostly planted, the prospects are very flattering for a heavy and abundant crop. If there should be a good season from this time, there will be more tobacco raised in this county than there ever was in any one year before. We [illegible] more boys, than for the last two years could not find employment as day-laborers, will have planted their [illegible] own seven and eight acres in that article. Let me speak a few words in behalf of this place as a point to which produce buyers might with profit direct their attention. We have here the most central point on the Ohio river from Brandenburg to Owensboro. There is perhaps more tobacco shipped from this place than from any other point from Owensboro to Louisville, and could be made a central market, and as cheap as for the [illegible] and slaughtering of pork. All that is wanting is the disposition of a few business and enterprising men with cash to, [illegible] to buy our produce [illegible]. It is hoped that some enterprising [illegible] will come forward [illegible] and [illegible] here and buy up our large crop in prospective.

A few words about Sam. Dr. Samuel O. Peyton and Maj. John P. Campbell, candidates for Congress in this (the Second) district, spoke at this place yesterday. The Dr. looks bad. Sam has used him roughly. It is not more than a month since [illegible] tion, and I think the Dr. would be glad if it was but one day. The Dr. pitched into the Know-Nothings and the National Convention at Philadelphia with not the voice of that party, that fourteen states had entered their protest, &c., and that the resolutions themselves were penned by a rank Abolitionist, from Massachusetts. He could not see any fairness in the word "pretermit" in said resolutions; that it was evidently dodging the question of slavery; that he was in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise; that he never belonged to either of two branches of the Catholic Church; that none of the Catholic Bishops held to the "temporal power of the Pope," &c., &c.; all of which arguments were ably and eloquently replied to by Mr. Campbell, and effectually annihilated in his able manner.

Mr. Campbell is certainly a very lucky man, and his constituency will be lucky in the election of the Major, as I consider him a man well fitted for the office to which he aspires. The Doctor I also think an able and talented man and a gentleman, and would be happy to see him advocating a worthier and a better cause; but so it is. The Dr. has his destiny fixed under the present state of affairs, and well the Major seems to understand it, as he takes things so easy, just like an old farmer that can look out on his farm and know that all things are going on about right. The Dr. acknowledges that he does not sleep well of nights. Shouldn't wonder.

The lamest thing in the Dr. was his producing Lynn Boyd's personal letter to him, saying that all the newly elected Congressmen and Governors in the free States are Free Soilers and Abolitionists. The people of this county will require better evidence than that of Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, or Hon. Bill J. Brown, of Indiana, on subjects in which they are interested.

Finally let me say to your readers, especially your Old-liners and Sag-Nichts, if you have any such on your subscription books, that "Jordan am a hard road to travel" in Kentucky, if Breckinridge county may be taken as a criterion in the canvass.

At the speaking of Peyton and Campbell at this place I believe there was but one Catholic present, who sat still and seemed to enjoy the speech of the Dr. very finely, but when the Major commenced his fire, this fellow, being a foreigner, cut out in double quick time. He said "he would not listen to such stuff as that." Yours, "SHANGHAI."

Storm of Lightning and Hail—Death.

The Paw Paw True Northerner brings us an account of a severe storm of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, that passed over Van Buren county last Saturday. A man named Horace Hall went on a hunting excursion with a party of friends, in the town of Antwerp in that county. The storm coming up, Hall took refuge under a tree, holding his gun before him. In a few moments the tree was struck by lightning. The fluid in its descent entered one side of the face and neck of Mr. Hall, performing the body to the hips, then took the breach of the gun as the best conductor, rending the stock from the barrel. The man was instantly killed. His face and neck were much torn. He leaves a wife and child.

A boy who was driving sheep for Mr. Hemenover and but a few paces behind his wagon, on the road, was struck by lightning in the ancle and foot, completely paralyzing him, the electricity then ran along the road to the tire of one of the wheels. Mr. Hall was knocked senseless in the wagon, and the horses fell in the harness, breaking the tongue of the wagon.

Hon. Joseph Gilman lost a colt from being struck by lightning during the storm.

At Three Mile Lake the hail fell as large as hen's eggs.

Two children of Mr. Laborde[illegible], were caught out in the storm, and the contusions on their heads and bodies, from the hail, are said to be quite serious. A vast amount of fruit was knocked from the trees, and corn and wheat are said to be somewhat injured—some fields entirely destroyed.

Detroit Tribune, 27th inst.

The News.

——In the township of Darlington, Beaver county, a short distance East of the Ohio State line, and situated on the Little Beaver River, there is a tract of about 1,200 acres of land underlaid by a stratum of cannel coal, fourteen feet in thickness. There is probably in that bed over 20,000,000 tons of coal, so situated as to be easily worked out, and having the advantage of rivers and railroads to carry it to all the markets of the country. On the same land, too, there are three strata of bituminous coal, one of which is six feet in thickness. Professor Hall, an eminent geologist, estimates the cannel coal on this tract at twenty million tons, and the bituminous at nine million tons. Fire clay is also found on the land. A more valuable tract of land it would be hard to find.

——"Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has been the great attraction at the Musical Festival of the Lower Rhine held at Dusseldorf. The ladies of the chorus showered upon her boquets—trumpets were sounded in her welcome—she was crowned with a wreath, and the ceiling opening, a positive rain of flowers and ribbons fell upon and around her, the latter having imprinted upon them some nonsense about an angel being sent to sing at the Thirty-Third Festival."

——On the evening of Tuesday, the 12th inst., Mrs. Elzy, wife of Wm. Elzy, residing about two miles West of Savannah, Missouri, committed suicide by hanging herself to an oak tree. She was not found until next morning, and was supposed to have hung about fourteen hours. The deceased had been laboring under an aberration of mind for several years past, no other cause assigned. She has left a husband and a large family of children.

——Receipts of breadstuffs at the Upper Lake ports are immense, and preclude the possibility of the maintenance of present prices. Of breadstuffs, one hundred and three thousand barrels were received at ports on the Upper Lakes in one day. At Buffalo and Oswego, the reported receipts in one day were 7,8[illegible] bbls. of flour, [illegible] bushels of wheat, 180,027 bushels of corn, and 193,[illegible]75 bushels of oats.

——There has been a grand *emeute* among the unfortunate girls confined on Blackwell's Island, near New York. It seems that they have made great complaints as to the bread and meat given them, and on Sunday they undertook to settle the grievance by the general breakage of crockery and a free fight. At length after a battle in which Governor Taylor, who was present, was mixed up, the leaders of this division of the strong-minded were locked up.

——A lady of Plainfield, Mass., aged 59 years, has the past winter made with her own hands 17 quilts, consisting of 1,209 pieces cut by pattern, worked 976 scollops, cut and made 3 dresses, knit 3 pairs of striped mittens, made butter from 2 cows, besides the general housework for a family. She has also written over nearly a quire of paper.

——The "National Natives" of Boston and vicinity have adopted and ratified a platform, which places them substantially the same footing as their brethren of New York and Philadelphia. They accuse the Massachusetts K. N.'s of having departed from the true faith.

——Really the most interesting bit of news brought by the Baltic refers to the Empress of France. Dr. Locock, the celebrated accoucheur, (who has had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery,) was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Conneau, it was formally announced that the Empress is *enceinte*.

——The Vermont Watchman learns that a person, concerned with three others in murdering a man in Woodbury, Vt., forty years ago, has recently confessed (on a death-bed) the deed, and detailed the circumstances, naming all the parties except one, who is still living.

——James Myers, the clown, and one of the proprietors of Myers and Madigan's Circus Company, met with an untimely death while performing on the slack rope at Geneva, N. Y. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave way, throwing him to the ground and with so much violence as to crush his brains out.

——The unmuzzled dogs in New York fare hard about these days. They are hunted during the day, and when the sun goes down at night they are all pounded to death, except those redeemed by their owners.

——"Never be critical to the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex, "the only way a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman, is to shut his eyes."

——On the last trip of the Atlantic, Capt. West completed his two hundred and forty-sixth voyage, which is about equal to 7[illegible] miles of ocean travel.

——An editor in speaking of a [illegible] bill lately presented to him, says—"It is as long as that first sad day eve Eve was born." Foolish young man. No wonder he owes for [illegible].

——A Welshman named John Roberts died of sunstroke in a harvest field in Morgan township, Butler co., O., Friday afternoon. He survived the stroke but thirty minutes.

——Rhode Island has raised the salary of her Governor from $400 to the munificent sum of $1,000.

——[illegible] New York [illegible] shillings.

——Mr. Elgin Hammond, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, has one hundred acres of land in strawberries.

——A report stated lately that Gov. Peacroft, the historian, had joined the Roman Catholic church, is contradicted by the Boston Transcript.

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER---A CHEAP PAPER FOR THE MAN OF BUSINESS, THE FARMER, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The News.

——A gentleman living near Adrian, Michigan, relates a singular circumstance which occu red on his Farm. A few days ago a new swarm came out of their paternal hive, and gathered around their young queen, in the warm, sun-lit atmosphere. Its instinct of going to some neighboring tree or shrub, and forming a hanging cluster, as has invariably been the rule with all predecessors with whom we have ever been acquainted, they settled upon a hive and began a murderous attack upon the peaceful inmates. The unsuspecting workers were taken by surprise, and many of them were killed by the invaders before they became fully aroused, when the contest became quite obstinate. The fact that most of the working bees of the hive were out gathering honey, gave the new swarm all the advantage; and, though the battle lasted all day, they finally triumphed. Thousands of dead bodi s were dragged to the entrance and thrown on the ground each hour.

——Messrs. Hadley & Leonard, the proprietors of one of the most extensive carpet stores in Pittsburg, have just discovered that a young man named Lewis Cowden, who was in their employ as confidential clerk and collector, has defrauded them out of $7,000 to $2,000 by means of false entries in their books, and by making collections from their customers, for which he never accounted. Having charge of the books of the establishment, the embezzlements were never suspected, and extended over a considerable period of time. The young man appears to have led an extremely "fast life," supporting a wife and child in a very expensive establishment. Although his salary was but $500 a year, his house was furnished in style almost luxurious enough for a millionaire. Messrs H. & L. have already ascertained the existence to the amount of over $1,000, and there is not long how much more has been embezzled.

——In Philadelphia on Friday, an attempt was made to commit suicide under the desperation excited by love betrayed, which surpasses any instance within our recollection. It appears that a young man named John Mackie, residing in a small court leading out of Washington avenue, in the Seventeenth Ward was much attached to a female living in the same neighborhood, who pretended to entertain a reciprocal affection. But the lady seems to have been an adept in deceit; for on Thursday she was married to another man. When informed of the event, Mackie was driven to desperation, and under the influence of the fearful shock, he determined to destroy himself. Two mode of death chosen on Friday was the horrible one of swallowing *a quantity of unslaked lime*. The lime was actually poured into the mouth, but it was ejected to run out again, without having been swallowed. The youth and breast were so dreadfully burned that it was the belief the result would prove fatal.

——In the year of our Lord 1455, in the siege of Beauvais, the Duke de Brabant made prisoner a nobleman named Lorgrain, but instead of taking his life, as he was entitled to, the Duke consented to spare it on condition of receiving all his estates and property. Lorgrain made over all he possessed, but reserved that at the end of four days he should return to his family. The Duke made no objection. The four days expire in July next, and a great many persons, representing themselves to be descendants of Lorgrain, are preparing to claim the property. It is known that the claims will give rise to numerous law suits in France.—*London Letter.*

——Several farmers in Halifax county, Va., have commenced their wheat harvest. The grain is said to be generally fine and the yield flattering. In Prince George county, where the crop, it is said, will be a full average one, harvest will commence in a few days. The Charlottesville *Jeffersonian* says the wheat in that section is nearly ready for the sickle, and the quality will, it is believed, be better than for years past; some farmers say they have not had such wheat for the last ten years. In Southwest Virginia the fly has done much damage, but as unusually large quantities of wheat were sown, the harvest, it is expected, will be far more abundant than usual.

——The Courier and Enquirer says: It having been determined to renew a portion of the cop per age of the steamship Atlantic, she was on Monday taken into the immense dry-dock at Greenpoint, built, we believe, for California. When she had been raised nearly out of water—her keel not being more than three feet under—she proved too much for the dry-dock, which capsized, throwing the Atlantic off her blocking, partly upon her side. She fell badly about four feet. She was soon righted, however, and found to be quite uninjured. What more cogent commentary upon her enormous strength? How could it be more thoroughly proven?

——William Thomas, overseer on the plantation of Mrs. E. A. Pugh, near Alexandria, Rapides parish, was murdered on the night of the 8th inst. His body was found floating in the river on the morning of the 11th. It appears that he had chastised several of the negroes belonging to the plantation on the 8th, and that six of them (who have been arrested and confessed) went to his room at night, found him asleep upon the bed, and choked him until life was extinct. He was then tied, carried to the river bank and thrown in.

——A Mrs. Spaulding, at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, was rapidly sinking from some secret malady that baffled the sagacity of the ph sicians. A medium was spiritually sent to her, through whom a long deceased Indian doctor informed the invalid that the cause of her illness was a pin she had swallowed, which he would bring up at a certain hour of a subsequent day, if his directions were followed. The lady obeyed directions, and at the precise time mentioned threw up a large brass pin, much corroded, and was at once relieved.

——Mayor Wood has sent forth a proclamation to his policemen, in which they are informed that they must not break in screen or seize liquors, save when the warrants issued on affidavits of their own. They are told that they must exercise great discretion in determining who ther the liquor in question is foreign or native, and that any error in this particular may render them liable to severe personal responsibility. The remaining instructions accordative to arrests and seizures in accordance with the same, it has escaped our attention.

——At the Roman Catholic Fete at Montreal, on the 10th inst., the top stone of the turret of the French Cathedral, having become loosened by the firing of a long pennant that became attached to it, fell from the top of the tower, a height of 250 feet, among the crowd assembled below. The stone weighed 193 pounds. Strange to say, al the mischief done was the smashing of a lady's foot.

——The extraordinary disease which has made its appearance in New York city, is much talked of among the medical faculty. Some of the most eminent of the professors assert that it is what is called the "cherlson," in France; others say it is th "Pustule Maligne," and others that it is the plague. Its presence is indicated first by a small spot on the lip. It soon excites it career, but unless the remedy is applied early death soon ensues.

——A French paper has the following: "At Bale la Lave, every day, the bands of the garrison give concerts in the square. The birds, who know very well the hour when these musical soirees in the open air commence, assemble in innumerable multitudes upon the trees and roofs of houses. The first piece is heard in profound silence; but the moment the second piece begins, the winged songsters join in and make such a hubbub, that a flute or oboe solo can scarcely be heard at twenty feet off.

——A New Jersey paper tells of a man at work with a mowing machine, who slipped in endeavoring to jump upon the seat, and fell just behind the cutting bar, but in his fall his left arm was thrown in front of the knife and instantly severed just above his wrist. So sudden was the cut that he did not know he was hurt, and jumping and running for his hand he found he was one hand short. This was found when the knife had left it, as cleanly severed as a surgeon could have cut it.

——Miss Murray, sister of a Scotch duke and a maid of honor to Queen Victoria, who is on a visit to this country, has the fashionable women of Europe, dresses so plainly that it probably costs her less to dress a whole year than many a New York lady expends for half a dozen handkerchiefs. It is a settled thing in Europe that a woman who is dressed in the very extreme of vulgarity, and is never indulged in except by those whose only claim to distinction is their length of purse.

——The financial condition of Connecticut is enviable. The Comptroller in his report shows that the State is free from debt and owns some $400,000 of bank stock, independent of its School Fund of $2,000,000. The Comptroller estimates the receipts in the treasury for the coming year at $196,671, and the expenditures at $155,000.

——James H. Burton, late master armorer in the National Armory, at Harper's Ferry, V., has received from the British Government the appointment of Engineer of the British National Armory, at Enfield, near London. Although at armory is under command of Capt. Dixon, of the Royal Artillery, Mr. Burton will have the entire direction of the manufacturing operations.

——The Tamarind has been grown in Virginia from seeds, and is highly spoken of as promising to be a valuable acquisition to our fruit trees, especially on the prairie lands of the West. Its growth is rapid, its appearance very ornamental, and it is perfectly free from blight and from the depredations of insects. Last season the trees in Virginia produced fruit as good as can be imported.

——A movement of some importance has just been commenced in North Carolina, and is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State. It proposes first, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves, second to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children, and third, to repeal the law prohibiting the education of slaves.

——The New York Independent says that "Minnie Myrtle," known to the literati, has met with a serious disappointment through the burning of an entire edition of her new work on the Iroquois, just ready to be published by the Appletons. Books, engravings, plates, copy—all were burnt. It will be two months at least before the book can be reproduced.

——The Marshall (Texas) Meridian says a gentleman of this county died a few days ago from the bite of a tick. The same man had, in the course of his life, his leg broken in two places, several of his ribs broken and several from the spine, and his whole body mashed flat by the falling of heavy gin timbers upon him. All this he survived, and got well to die of a *tick bite.*

——The New York *Courier and Enquirer* proposes a testimonial to Maj. General Scott, for his services to our country. The *Times* and *Herald* second this—the latter proposing the testimonial to be half a million of dollars, and in that event offers to lead the list with a thousand dollars subscription.

——Six quart bottles filled with green currants, apparently fresh, were recently discovered in the foundation of an old building in Burlington, Pa., and it was subsequently found that they had been buried there thirty years.

——The oldest bank in the city of London, known originally under the name of Snow, but now by the name of Strahan, Paul & Bates, has failed, and under very discreditable circumstances. Their liabilities are expected to be nearly £1,000,000.

——The Superintendent of the Crystal Palace advertises that "the finest piece of statuary" which created him, Horace Greeley, to be imprisoned in Sydenham to be seen at the Palace. Thousands visit it daily. This is the latest joke.

——James Keenan, in a letter about Jenny Lind, says that "she never took a drink of the country, is opposed to the use of sour whiskey, tobacco juice and all fashionable beverages."

——G. G. Compton, of Westfield, R. I., joined the Free-Nothing order a few days since, was hung in effigy and received a Postmaster's call in an incredibly short space of time. He has just got his commission as P. M.

——A man recently died at Stamford, Conn., leaving five children, all of whom were born after he was 70 years of age.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Items.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A meeting of the opponents of the Prohibitory Liquor Law was held last evening and fully attended. Ex-Mayor Mickle presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretarys. Resolutions were adopted declaring the law unconstitutional, and in violation of chartered rights, but deprecating attempts to oppose its enforcement at present by forcible resistance. An appeal to the ballot-box was the only legal means of redress.

The meeting was addressed by Theodore Tomlinson, Lorenzo Shepard, Capt. Rynders, Judge Martin and others. The meeting was extremely enthusiastic, so much so that the Common Council was forced to adjourn without doing any business, in consequence of the noise in the Park.

Chancellor Ferris, of New York University, is seriously ill.

The widow of De Witt Clinton died at Poughkeepsie yesterday.

Lyman Cole, Chemical Bank forger, has been admitted to bail.

Major Hall, of Brooklin issued instructions to the police with a view to the active and thorough enforcement of the law on the 4th as well as after that day.

Hydrophobia—The Fourth in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Henry Uthof was bitten by a rabid dog six weeks ago, and died this afternoon of hydrophobia.

Extensive arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July have been made by the American party, including all foreign Protestants. They will have a procession, and an oration by the Rev. Mr Boynton. There will be a great display of fire-works on the public landing in the evening. Another party, independent of party, sect or nativity, will meet in a mass, at the canal market place, to hear an oration by Chas. Anderson. The military companies are divided. The companies composed of foreigners will unite chiefly with the latter. Some of the American companies will join in the American procession, and others will march independently of all. An extra amount of enthusiasm is displayed on every hand.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1855.—Mr. Davis Secretary of War, has returned and resumed the duties of his office. Gen. Pierce spoke in other terms of Davis for his remarks while in the South. "It places my administration, said Pierce, 'on a ridiculous light. It might answer in Mississippi, but it will kill me in every other State in the Union."

The health of Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, is very poor. He will leave the city in a few days, and be absent some time. His health gets no better. He will be compelled to resign.

The Organ is furious this evening. Ellis denies that he has been displaced. Mr. Burwell, who takes his place, is it is said, a strong "Law" man. Straws show which way the wind blows.

Mr. Wilson, commissioner of the Land Office, received his walking papers this morning. The question now is, what will Secretary McClelland do? It is rumored he will leave also.

Arrival of the St. Lawrence.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamer St. Lawrence has arrived with Havanna dates to the 25th.

The military tribunal has pronounced a verdict of not guilty against all prisoners charged with political offenses with the exception of three or four who were formerly sentenced to four years imprisonment in Spain.

Madrid letters state three provinces revolted and Marqueste la Pezula marching against Madrid with an army 20,000 strong.

The wet season has set in. Havana is very healthy.

Sugar extremely active. Advanced ½ real yellow and brown, but white unchanged.

Molasses held higher.

Political Meeting—Cuba Items.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Softs held a meeting at Metropolitan Theatre on Saturday evening. It was thinly attended, and the proceedings were spiritless.

By the arrival of the Black Warrior we have advices from Havana to the 27th ult. The steamer Fulton touched Havana on the 25th, and left next day for Key West. It was rumored that an outbreak had occurred in Porto Rico, and troops were being sent there. The health of the Island continued good.

Murder in Brooklyn, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Robert Johnson was murdered in Brooklyn yesterday morning by an Irishman named Cormack, who was confidant of the deceased are wounded, one it is supposed mortally.

The murderer was arrested after a desperate resistance.

The heat continues to increase intensely.

Twelve persons have died of sun stroke since Saturday morning.

A. G. Sloo, the original contractor for carrying the mails to Chagres, has instituted suit against Geo. Law for violation of sub-contract in premises, in U. S. Circuit Court. The developments will prove interesting.

News From Schuyler.

NEW YORK, July 2, M.—The last steamer from Europe brought a letter from Robt. Schuyler to the New York Tribune, defending himself of the charges made at the annual meeting of the New Haven Railroad Company in May that the company had lost, by his defalcations, in cash capital $137,527.

He claims that a proper credit on the books would show that so far from the company losing in the transaction with the firm of R & G. L. Schuyler there is due that firm a balance of some 80,000 dollars from the company. The letter contains no intimation of the whereabouts of the absconded President.

Railroad Accident.

NASHUA, July 3, M.—The engine and tender of the passenger train on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad were thrown off the track last evening and the passenger car considerably smashed up, but none of the passengers hurt. The engineer and fireman were seriously injured.

Slave Brig Forfeited.

BOSTON, July 2d.—The brig Purpose, that was recently seized on suspicion of her being concerned in the slave trade, was declared forfeited to-day by the Circuit Court, the charge being sustained to the point that though not actually engaged in carrying slaves, she was guilty of aiding within the meaning of the statute.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3d.—New Orleans papers of Wednesday, say that a tremendous storm visited the harbor of Mazatlan, on the 1st of June, causing the destruction of six vessels, with cargoes valued at one million dollars, and drowning twenty-three men. The only American vessel lost, was the schooner Copeland, in ballast.

Removals from office.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The new Commissioner of Public Buildings has put the guillotine into operation in his department, removing old incumbents, Capitol police, watchmen, and lamp-lighters of the Patent Office. Cause of removals not intimated.

New Orleans Election.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—New Orleans papers of Tuesday a re received. The Courier claims the recent city election of Judges as an anti-Know-Nothing victory. Other papers say politics had nothing to do with the result.

Cholera—Election.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—There were 31 deaths of cholera last week.

Merrick, Know-Nothing, is elected Chief Justice of Louisiana.

Railroad Opening.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The first nineteen miles of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from this city to Gwynedl, opened to-day.

Mortality in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3d.—Deaths last week, 191; Cholera, 43.

Nicaragua Line Abandoned.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The Nicaragua line is abandoned.

The Daniel Webster left for New York on Saturday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 3, P. M.—Secretary Dobbin is expected to leave the department temporarily—for a few days—for the benefit of his health. He will probably go to Virginia.

An army order, containing the late promotions, &c., will be issued in a few days.

Two hundred and eighty acre land warrants were issued to-day, including one to Secretary Marcy.

New Hampshire Liquor Law.

CONCORD, N. H., July 3.—The liquor bill reported to the Legislature provides a fine of $50 for the first offense, and 40 days imprisonment for every subsequent violation. This subjects the offender to a fine of $100 and 90 days imprisonment.

Vessel Lost.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—On Sunday the schooner Rialto was capsized off Loug Point. The mate was drowned. The Captain and the remainder of the crew clung to the vessel, and were rescued in about two hours after the accident.

Horse Went Over Genesee Falls.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 22.—Two horses were rode into the current above the Genesee Falls, today, and both of them are taken into the falls. The riders escaped by means of the bridge. One of the horses was instantly killed and the other escaped injury with the excep ion of one or two slight bruises and is being exhibited in the streets. The falls are 92 feet high.

Mail Robber Arrested, &c.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Thermometer 91 to 98.

The Chicago special mail agent this morning arrested Theodore P. Dennison, clerk in the post-office, for robbing mails; $4,600, in bank notes, were found in his room. It is the general belief that ten or fifteen thousand dollars has been lost from the mails. A brother of Dennison was arrested last April for the same offence. Dendison is in jail.

The Ariel sailed at noon, for Havre direct, with 170 passengers.

Front Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 2, M.—The Grand Jury found true bills again t the destroyers of the block sent from Rome for the monument.

Waldo, Commissioner of Pensions, has not yet decided as to the acceptance of the Connecticut Judgeship, to which he was recently elected.

The Pension Office will commence issuing eighty acre bounty warrants Tuesday.

During June about twenty clerks, messengers and watchmen were removed from the Department for political reasons.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, July 2, M.—The outward train from Boston ran off the track near Winchendon. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown down an embankment twelve feet. One fireman was hurt. All the rest escaped injured.

The News.

—An exchange paper, in view of difficulties experienced by medical men in procuring subjects for anatomical purposes, suggests that all medical students should, on graduating, make over their bodies for scientific purposes to the colleges at which they receive their diplomas. Physicians are also urged to make a similar disposition of their mortal parts, and thus show their devotion to science, and insure a full supply of subjects for the dissecting room. The proposition will, no doubt, be adopted with enthusiasm by the professors.

—Six ladies received deplomas at the recent commencement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. The institution contained 35 matriculants. The number of ladies who devote themselves to the study of medicine is constantly on the increase, and the idea that females are well adapted by nature to practice the healing art, is becoming more and more popular.

—When the class which has just graduated at West Point, entered that institution, it numbered eighty-one. Only thirty-four succeeded in holding on. The rest fell off from time to time, from inability to meet the stringent requirements of the school. One of the thirty-four was the youngest member of the class. Hereafter there are to be five classes instead of four, and the term will be extended to five years.

—In order to add to the attractions of the Boston Common at this season of the year, as well as to amuse the young people who congregate there, a considerable number of red and grey squirrels have been obtained in Vermont, and have been let loose upon the trees there.

—The city authorities of Maysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the Council was in session a few days after, the stairs leading to the Council Chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body compelled to "shin" down the posts of the building.

—Miss Harriet S. Russell has received the appointment of Postmaster at Great Falls, N. H., in place of Hon. Richard Russell, deceased. Miss Russell has had charge of the office during the time her father held the appointment, and has proved herself a faithful and efficient public servant.

—A man was attacked in Chatham street, N. Y., Saturday evening, by five men, and robbed of $2,025. Four of the thieves were arrested, three of whom were Irish.

—A young exquisite was lately listening to a lady friend singing a song, in which the following lines occur:

"By that fair brow where *innocence* reposes,
Like moonlight resting upon snow."

Looking at him intently, s e divided the words in the first line in a manner rather different from the true version, and not particularly complimentary, thus:

"By that fair brow where *is no sense* reposes,
Like moonlight resting upon snow."

—A pacing match for $2,000 took place on the Union Course, near New York, Thursday, between Pocahontas and Hero. The latter was distanced in the first heat, Pocahontas performing the mile in 2:17¾, the fastest time in pacing ever made.

—Speculators in flour are getting their fingers burnt, and no one pities them. A letter from the city of New York, dated 23d inst., says that dealers who bought largely on time are badly bitten. One thousand barrels that had been sold at $9 in June, "turned over" at a loss to the purchaser of five shillings a barrel—net loss on this one transaction $625.

—On the 16th instant, a man at Albany, N. Y., undertook for a wager, to eat six dozen hard boiled eggs, but after getting through with three dozen, the person making the bet, fearful of losing, offered to pay for what were consumed. The offer was accepted.

—A late London letter says: Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Fillmore were both present in the galleries of the House of Commons during the debate on Tuesday night. On Thursday night Mr. Bright alluded to this fact, and took occasion to pass a high encomium on our country.

—Rice and Driscoll, the murderers of Farenhaugh, near Lafayette, Indiana, were, on the morning of the 26th, sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 14th of September next, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

—The following subject is proposed for debate at a meeting to be held early at Rochester, N. Y.: "Who have the most to fear, the *uninsured* from *fire*, or the *insured* from the *bursting* of insurance companies.

—The statement that the wounds of Leavenworth, recently shot by Breckinridge, have mortified, i incorrect. Every day the prospect of his recovery is better, and his danger is inconsiderable.

—A conspiracy of prisoners in the Canada penitentiary, to murder the keepers and escape, has been discovered in consequence of one of them, a Roman Catholic, confessing it to his priest. One hundred of them were found armed.

—The first contract for new Illinois wheat, says the *Courier*, Alton, Jan. 15, was made yesterday from the product of 51 acres, deliverable before July 15, at $1 50.

—The Messrs. Baird, of the Garisherie Iron Works, England, have within five years purchased eight iron works and other estates, to the extent of about £5,000,000.

—Rev. Horace T. Love, of Massachusetts, has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society *vice* Rev. Dr. Babcock, resigned.

—Forty-three German musical societies, representing 1,200 singers, held a convention in New York to-day, June 26.

—There were ripe figs for sale in the Charleston (S. C.) market last week, and the Mercury says the crop promises to be abundant.

—Snooks was advised to get his life insured. "Won't do it," said he, "it would be my luck to live forever if I should."

—In Buffalo Friday afternoon, an Irish woman was found walking in front of the Mansion House with a child in her arms, anxiously enquiring for a physician. She accosted a gentleman passing by, with the interrogatory—"Please Sir, where can I find a Kentucky—All Banks.....par.
Indiana State Bank and branches.....par to ¼ dis.
Stock Banks.....1 to 2½ dis.
Tennessee—Old Banks.....
New Banks.....1 to 5 dis.
Missouri State Bank.....par.
Illinois—All solvent Banks.....par to 1 dis.
Ohio State Bank and branches.....par to ½ dis.
All Solvent Banks.....par to ½ dis.
Virginia—Old Banks.....par to ½ dis.
New Banks.....¾ to 1 dis.

New York City.....
Boston City.....
Philadelphia City.....par.
Baltimore City.....par.
Eastern County notes.....par to 1 dis.
Pennsylvania—Solvent Banks.....par.
Alabama, Bank of Mobile.....1 dis.
Southern Banks of Alabama.....2 dis.
State Bank and branches.....3 to 5 dis.
Northern Bank and branches.....2 to 3 dis.
New Orleans, all solvent Banks.....1¾ to 2 dis.
South Carolina, " "....1 dis.
Georgia, " "....1 dis.
Wilmington, " "....5 to 10 dis.
Mississippi, " "....5 dis.
Canada, " "....5 dis.

EXCHANGE.

New York.....¾ to ¾ prem
Boston.....
Philadelphia.....
Baltimore.....
New Orleans.....par to ¾ prem.
American Gold.....¾@1 prem. | Twenty Francs.....$3 80
Sovereigns and Kroder.....$4 85 | Ten Thalers.....$7 80
Ten Guilders.....$3 90@$3 95

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.

Cotton—Declined 1/8; the market is dull with a declining tendency, sales of 1,500 bales, middling 10¾@10¾. Flour—The market is dull, with a downward tendency at $7 50@$8; Superfine $8 25. Pork—Declined 25c. Lard—Key 12½c. Shoulders 8½. Whisky—31. Hay—$27.

CINCINNATI, July 3, P. M.

Provisions—Holders are firm, but there is no demand of any consequence, and the transactions are unimportant. Whisky—There is a good demand at 31c, with sales of 810 bbls. Cheese—Is scarce, and firm at 8c. Butter—Is dull at 14@15c. Sugar—12½@13c. Coffee—10¼@11c. Molasses—35a36, with a dull, but firm market. Pork—Has declined to 16c. Hams—40c, with increased receipts. Oil—Linseed is very dull at $1.

NEW YORK, July 2, P. M.

Cotton—Is unchanged, sales of 500 bales. Flour—Has advanced 12½c, with sales of 7,500 bbls, straight State $8 60; good Ohio $9. Wheat—Is a trifle lower, Southern white $2 45. Corn—Is a trifle higher, sales of 51,000 bushels at 85@89. Pork—Easier, but no quotable lower; sales of 250 bbls at $19 25@ for mess. Beef—Unchanged. Lard—Steady, with a limited business; sales of 200 bbls. Whisky—Firm at 31c. Groceries—Steady, but inactive.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.

Cotton—Prices are easier, but not quotable lower. The market is dull, sales of 1,500 bales. Flour—$8 25.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 3, M.

Stocks are steady. Money is unchanged and unaltered. Erie 81¾; Harlem 29½; Cleveland & Toledo 91; Cumberland 30¾; Virginia 5's 94¾; Reading 92¾; New York Central 103¾, Canton 27¾; Michigan Central 93; U. S. 6's '68 101¾; Galena and Chicago 102.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Hogs—The number in market amounts to 1600 head, which were received from the West, and mostly sold at $7 75@$8 per head. Beef Cattle—Sell at $10@$12 50. Sheep—2,000 were offered, sales at 4½; extra $1 75@$8 per head.

TABLE OF IMPORTS.

Of several of the leading articles of trade during the month of June, 1855, by River

Bacon, casks	241	Sugar, hhds	1132
Boxes, pieces	2,104	Do, bbls	1622
Do, boxes	1,266	Do, boxes	46
Twine, bales	121	Staves	55,000
Hemp, do	418	Ladies	260,000
Cotton, bales	450	Do, pairs	210
Do Yarns, bales	908	Do, white, kegs	1,709
Do Batting, do	125	Do, brown	965
Candles, mould	—	Molasses, bbls	6.9
Do star, in tubes	—	Do, half bbls	166
Do dip	511	Shot, kegs	111
Cheese, boxes	719	Tar, bbls	264
Coffee, bags	2,221	Tar, kegs	632
Coal, bushels	271,000	Sources, hhds	707
Dry Goods, pkgs	699	Do, boxes	707
Drugs, do	1201	Do, bales	15
Grain—Wheat, bags	—	Savannas, casks	19
Do, Corn, do	1170	Turpentine, bbls	203
Do, Oats, do	870	Liquors, bbls	995
Lard, kegs	45	Do, casks and boxes	—
Do, bbls	—	Oatmeal, bbls	65
Glue, boxes	1,000	Do, half bbls	135
Hay, cradle & forks	10	Do, packages	1,250
Hams, bbls, by river	25	Salt, Kanawha, bbls	6,300
Do, bales	70	Do, Liverpool, bags	—
Hides	1700	Salt, Liverpool, bags	5.3
Hoop, bbls	1,100	Iron, half chests	40
Whisky, bbls	1,100	Iron, packages	41
N. in Pittsburgh, kegs	4100	Wool, bales	67
Do, bottled	—	Sundries, casks	—
Iron, pigs	438	Pork, bbls	72
Do, bundles	60	Spice and Pepper, pkgs	61
Do, pkgs, tons	953	Rice, tierces	6
Paper, bundles	418	Bacon, bbls	10
Steel, fax, packages	7	Do, do	1
Do, Cast, do	17	Meal, bags	158
Shingles	55500	Bran and Shorts, bags	233

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3.

We make out our weekly summary to-day instead of our regular issues, in consequence of to-morrow's being holiday. The market has presented no material changes in any particular beyond a decline in flour, which was anticipated on the approach of harvest, which will be the most abundant ever grown in Kentucky. But one lot of new wheat has been received this week, and that has not yet found a purchaser. The provision market has been quite firm at full figures. Groceries are inactive but firm, the supplies this season, as we have before remarked, showing a considerable excess over last season. The weather this week has been, with the exception of one very warm day, quite pleasant and comfortable, with one or two showers of rain. The river is falling, the large southern packets are fast lying up, and freights are advancing.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—We quote a sale of 300 pieces of 2 cod bagging at 11½, on four months, and 50 pieces on an order at 11½ cts. Sales of 150 coils common to good rope at 6¾@7¼ cts. Also sales during the week of 170 p ces at 11½@c, and 200 coils at 7½c. Sales of 100 pieces and 100 coils at 12½c and 6¾c, and 100 pieces and 150 coils at 11 1-2 and 7c. The receipts this week were 1,200 pieces and 485 coils, with shipments of 650 pieces and 615 coils, leaving a stock on hand of 7,184 pieces and 9,140 coils.

BRAN, MEAL, &c.—Sales of meal at 75@80c to dealers and 53@90c in small lots. A sale of bran at $1 05@$1 10, and of ship-stuff at $1 0 Re ail sales at $1 25@$1 50 per ton.

APPLES AND POTATOES.—Green apples none. Potatoes a few pr me, with sales at $1 00@$1 75 per bushel by the lot for new.

BEANS.—White scarce, with sales at $2 75@$3 00 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Sales at 19@12c, as to quality.

BROOMS.—Sales at $2 25 and $2 50 per dozen for common, and $2 75@$3 00 for Shaker.

COAL AND WOOD.—Stock of coal abundant with retail sales at 12 1-2c, delivered; wholesale at 9½@10c.—for Pittsburgh. Pomeroy coal at 10½@12c. Wood ranges from $1 00 to $1 50 per wagon load, short; $3 00 per cord for seasoned.

CHEESE.—Sales of W. R. cheese to 8½c English Dairy at 12½@13c.

CANDLES.—Sales of Star Candles at 22c, usual discount, 5@7 per cent—time and cash. Sperm Candles 42c. Common mould at 12½c. Summer Mould Candles at 13 @14 cents.

CORDAGE, &c.—We quote Manilla Cordage at 16 cts—market scarce of Oiled and Tarred Cordage. Sales of Bale y Hemp Twine at 12@13 from stores. Packing Twine we quote at 22@26c.

COOPERAGE.—We quote barrels at $1 00; half barrels at 80c; lard oil barrels at $1 20; 10 gallon kegs 60; 5 gallon kegs 35c; bacon casks $1 10.

COTTON; YARNS &c.—Moderate receipts of cotton, with sales of common to medium Alabama at 7 7-8c, ca ts; sale of choice at 8c. Small sales of cotton yarns at 7 1-2c 7c. Havana in boxes 8 1-2c. Flour still lower, with sales at $8 25@$8 50. Whisky advanced, with sale o. 150 bbls raw at 31 1-2c. Provisions quiet, with small sales at 9½c for clear sides loose, and 10 1-2c for bagged hams. Tobacco unchanged, with sales of 48 hhds at prices ranging from $5 20 for the lowest lugs, to $8 50 for choice.

LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July, 3, 1855.

The market is now most bountifully supplied with all seasonable fruits and vegetables at very fair prices. Blackberries, &c., 40 to 75c per gallon; green apples 20@40c per peck. Green corn and ripe tomatoes rein market, though scarce as yet. Good table butter very abundant at prices ranging from 15 to 25 cents. Fresh beef is selling at 15c for choice cuts, and 10@12c for all others. Common pork is now very plenty, at $3@$3 50 per hill. Dressed Turkies 25 cents to $1 50 each. Chickens $2 75@$3 50 per dozen. Ducks $3 75@$4 50 per dozen. Eggs 12½, @15c per dozen.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1855.

The cattle market is less firm with a limited demand, and receipts this week at the stockyards of 295 beeves, about 1,200 sheep and lambs, and 600 hogs. Sales of beeves to butchers ranged from 2¾ to 3½ and for cows, and 7 and 8c for choice. Sheep and lambs abundant, with sales to butchers at prices ranging from $1 25 to $3 75 for sheep and $1 00 to $2 50 for choice lambs. Light demand for hogs, with sales of corn-fed at 5c, and 4 to 4 1-2c for slop-fed and mast-fed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July 4th.

Money matters are rather tight, and the bank ar e drawing in their resources, preparatory to their annual exhibit. The discounts continue to be freely made on all first class paper. Eastern Exchange remains unchanged, while on New Orleans it continues dull.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HUTCHINGS & CO.

Sight and time Exchange for sale in sums to suit purchasers on the principle cities in the United States. Remittances made to England, Ireland and Scotland, in sums to suit. The following Free Bank notes are received on deposit by Messrs. Hutchings & Co., upon the same terms as the State Banks of Tennessee, viz:—Commercial Bank, Memphis; Tazewell, of Tazewell; Chattanooga, of Chattanooga; Clarborne, of Clarborne; and Nashville, of Nashville.

Kentucky—All Banks.....par.
Indiana State Bank and branches.....par to ¼ dis.
Stock Banks.....1 to 2½ dis.
Tennessee—Old Banks.....
New Banks.....1 to 5 dis.
Missouri State Bank.....par.
Illinois—All solvent Banks.....par to ½ dis.
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Boston City.....
Philadelphia City.....par.
Baltimore City.....par.
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ADDITIONAL SALES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 4

Sales of 350 pieces bagging at 11@11 1-2c. Sales of 235 bags Rio coffee at 10 1-2@11c. Sales of 60 hhds sugar at 6@7c. Havana in boxes 8 1-2c. Flour still lower, with sales at $8 25@$8 50. Whisky advanced, with sale o. 150 bbls raw at 31 1-2c. Provisions quiet, with small sales at 9½c for clear sides loose, and 10 1-2c for bagged hams. Tobacco unchanged, with sales of 48 hhds at prices ranging from $5 20 for the lowest lugs, to $8 50 for choice.

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THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER---A CHEAP PAPER FOR THE MAN OF BUSINESS, THE FARMER, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

POETRY.

WHEN I SAW SWEET NELLY HOME.

BY MARY FRANCIS KYLE

I

In the sky the bright stars glittered,
On the grass the moonlight fell,
Hushed the sound of daylight's bustle,
Closed the "Pink-eyed pimpernel;"
As adown the moss-grown wood-path—
Where the cattle love to roam—
From aunt Patty's quilting party
I was seeing Nelly home.

II

Jetty ringlets softly fluttered,
O'er a brow as white as snow,
And her cheek—the crimson sunset
Scarcely had a warmer glow;
'Neath her parted lips vermilion,
White teeth flashed like ocean foam;
And I marked, with pulses throbbing,
When I saw sweet Nelly home.

III

When the Autumn tinged the greenwood,
Turning all its leaves to gold,
In the lawn by elms shaded
I my love to Nelly told,
As we stood together gazing
On the star-bespangled dome,
How I blessed the August evening
When I saw sweet Nelly home!

IV

White hairs mingle with my tresses,
Furrows steal upon my brow,
But a love-smile cheers and blesses
Life's declining moments now;
Matron in the snowy kerchief,
Closer to my bosom come—
Tell me, dost thou still remember
When I saw sweet Nelly home?

THE TRUE END OF BEING.

"None of us liveth to himself."

Not to ourself I live—
The whispering sunbeam seems to say,
As from the gladdening fount of day
It swiftly wings its cheerful way
This is my being's great design—
No selfish wish that light confine,
But on the starry world I shine.

Not to ourselves we live—
The starry host in concert sing;
When sadness eye beg us to spring,
To others then we freely bring
The light that we receive.
And beaming thus the cheerful ray
We come at silent close of day,
To watch the hours of night away.

Not to ourselves we live—
The blooming flowers bring sweet reply,
To bless the earth like stars more nigh,
Thus these that cheer the distant sky,
Our life of bloom we give
To others' ears, to others' feet,
We breathe to shed our fragrance sweet,
That smiles of heaven and earth may meet.

YOUTH RENEWED.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY

Spring flowers, spring birds, spring breezes
Are felt, and heard, and seen;
Light trembling transport seizes
My heart—with sighs between
These old enchantments fill the mind
With scenes and seasons far behind;
Childhood, its smiles and tears,
Youth, with its flush of years,
Its morning clouds and dewy prime,
More exquisitely touched by Time.

Fancies again are springing,
Like May-flowers in the vales;
While hopes, long lost, are singing,
From thorns, like nightingales,
And kindly spirits stir my blood,
Like vernal airs that curl the flood
There fall to manhood's lot
A joy, which youth has not,
A dream, more beautiful than truth,
—Returning Spring renewing Youth

Thus sweetly to surrender
The present for the past,
In sprightly mood, yet tender
Life's burden down to cast,
—This is to taste, from stage to stage,
Youth on the lees refined by age.
Like wine well kept and long,
Heady, nor harsh, nor strong,
With every annual cup is quaff'd
A richer, purer, mellower draught.

MISCELLANY.

WOMAN'S MONOSYLLABLES.—Some little while ago, at a private evening party in the city of Boston, a young lady of considerable pretensions to the highest attributes of woman—wit and beauty—became engaged in playful repartee with a gentleman; but, losing ground, she resolved to direct his humor into a new channel, and requested him to compose a batch of rhymes on the subject they had been discussing. In less than fifteen minutes he handed her the following:

The frown of woman—'tis a fearful thing;
The wit of woman—she'd me from its sting;
The idols of woman—fragile as her glass;
The face of woman—mercury and brass;
The charms of woman—serve to lead astray;
The eyes of woman—dazzle but to slay;
The head of woman—with strange vagaries filled;
The [illegible] of woman—thousands hath it killed;
The [illegible] of woman—foolish, smart-sour dress;
The age of woman—seeking, fretfulness;
The [illegible] of woman—[illegible] of guile;
The tears of woman—cheats crocodile;
The heart of woman—dusty, ruthless, cold;
The hand of woman—bought with lands and gold;
The [illegible] of woman—they who're wise will shun;
The news of woman—oft they've made me run;
The tongue of woman—'tis hung in the middle;
The wrath of woman—now I'll hang up my fiddle!

"FREE SPEECH"—AN INCIDENT.—A friend relates the particulars of an affair that happened a few days ago in St. Louis, and the story is worth repeating:

An itinerant street preacher was holding forth one day in the vicinity of the Court-house, and as it is usual with the genus, was inveighing in strong language against foreigners. A police officer in the vicinity suffered the speaker to go ahead until a large crowd had collected around him, and some symptoms of disturbance were manifested, when he interposed with

"Look here, old fellow, that can't be permitted here. You must come down from there!"

The officer laid hands on the speaker, and was about to dismount him from the box on which he stood—a demonstration that produced a sensation in the auditors, and they cried out as they felt—some "shame! shame!" "free speech!" and others—"down with him!" "shut him up!" At this moment a representative of Virginia chivalry, in passing, saw the muss and rushed up, inquiring—

"Is that some d——d abolitionist! Down wi h him! Tar and feather the scoundrel!"

"O no," said a friend, "its only a friend preaching against the Catholics and foreigners!"

"Is that all?" said our Virginian, "then let him go ahead; *I'm for free speech!*"

SKETCH OF LUTHER.—A course, rugged, plebian face it was, with great crags of cheek bones—a wild amount of passionate energy and appetite! But in his dark eyes were floods of sorrow; and deepest melancholy, sweetness, and mystery were all there. Often did there seem to meet in Luther the very opposite poles in man's character. He, for example, of whom Richter had said that his words were half battles; he, when he first began to preach, suffered unheard-of agony. "O, Dr. Staupitz, Dr. Staupitz," said he to the vicar general of his order, "I cannot do it. I shall die in three months. Indeed I cannot do it." Dr. Staupitz, a wise and considerate man, said upon this, "Well, sir Martin, if you must die, you must—but remember that they need good heads up yonder, too. So preach, man, preach—and then live or die as it happens." So Luther preached and lived, and he became, indeed, one great whirlwind of energy, to work without resting in this world; and also before he died he wrote very many books—books in which the true man was—for in the midst of all they denounced and cursed, what touches of tenderness lay! Look at the table-talk for example. We see in it a little bird, having alighted at sunset on the bough of a tree that grew in Luther's garden. Luther looked up at it and said: "That little bird, how it cowers down its wings, sleeps there so still and fearless, though over it are the infinite starry spaces, and the great, blue depths of immensity! Yet it fears not—it is at home. The God that made it too is there!" The same gentle spirit of lyrical admiration is in the other passages of his books. Coming home from Leipsic in the autumn season, he breaks forth into loving wonder at the fields of corn. "How it stands there," he says, "erect on its beautiful tape stem—and bending its beautiful golden head with bread in it—the bread of man sent to him yet another year." Such thoughts as these are as little windows, through which we gaze into the interior of the serene depths of Martin Luther's soul, and see visible, across its tempests and clouds, a whole heaven of light and love. He might have painted—he might have sung—could have been beautiful like Raphael, great like Michael Angelo.—*Carlyle.*

COLORED D. D.'s.—The New York Times says that, according to an officer of the Southern Baptist Board, there are hosts of colored D. D.'s in the colored Baptist churches in Savannah. Speaking of the colored preachers he says: "They are *all* doctors, whether M. D.'s or D. D.'s we could not learn, but presume that the *latter* is meant. They speak of each other as Dr. Cox, Dr. Marshall, or Dr. Frasher; just as white folks say Dr. Jeter, Dr. Howell, Dr. Fuller, or Dr. Talbird. And what is better still, they have somehow conceived the notion that every preacher is, *ex-officio*, a doctor—for when we had closed the services in the pulpit of our worthy colored *Dr.* Cox, he rose and made the very respectful announcement, that Rev. *Dr.* Walker would preach in Rev. *Dr.* Marshall's Church in the evening. We did not learn at what particular college or university these honors were obtained, but we question much if they were ever more worthily bestowed, or worn with greater humility and dignity."

OLDEST CHURCH.—The oldest church now existing in the United States is one near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. It was built in the reign of Charles I., between the years 1630—35. The brick, lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The mortar has become so hardened that it will strike fire in collision with steel.

WAYS OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.—Wearing thin shoes on damp nights in rainy weather.

Building on the "air tight" principle.

Leading a life of enfeebling stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in a round of unnatural excitement by reading trashy novels.

Going to balls in all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then going home through the damp air.

Sleeping on feather beds in seven by nine bedrooms.

Surfeiting on hot and very highly stimulating dinners.

Beginning in childhood on tea, and going on from one step to another, through coffee, chewing, smoking and drinking.

Keeping children quiet by teaching them on suck candy.

Eating without time to masticate the food.

Allowing love of gain to so absorb our minds as to leave no time to attend to our health.

Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

Tempting the appetite with niceties when the stomach says no.

Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing.

Retiring at midnight and rising at noon.

Gormandizing between meals.

Giving away to fits of anger.

Neglecting to take proper care of ourselves when a simple disease first appears.

NOON DAY TRUISMS.—Love, the toothache, smoke, a cough, and a tight boot, are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long.

Every woman is in the wrong until she cries, and then she is in the right instantly.

A tragedy is often the safety-valve of insanity.

The man who lends an umbrella is a real philanthropist—sacrificing himself for the benefit of his species.

The life of a fool could no more go on without excitement than a pantomime could without music.

There is a craving in almost every man's breast for a latch-key.

Every woman's mother has been beautiful.—[*Punch.*

GIRL HUNTING.

A HALF LENGTH FROM LIFE.

BY MR C. KIRKLAND.

"A theme of perilous risk
Thou handlest, and hot fires beneath thy path,
The treacherous ashes nurse."

"Can't you let our folks have some eggs!" said Daniel Webster Larkins, opening the door and sticking in a little straw colored head and a pair of very mild blue eyes, just far enough to reconnoitre; "can't you let our folks have some eggs! Our old hen don't lay nothing but chickens now and mother can't eat pork, and she ain't had no breakfast, and the baby ain't dressed, nor nothin'!"

"What is the matter, Webster?" Where's your girl?"

"Oh, we an't got no girl but father, and he's had to go 'way to a raisin'—and mother wants to know if you can't tell her where to get a girl!"

Poor Mrs. Larkins! Her husband makes but a very indifferent "girl," being a remarkably public spirited person. The good lady is in very delicate health, and having an incredible number of little blue eyes constantly making fresh demands upon her time and strength, she usually keeps a girl when she can get one. When she cannot, which is unfortunately a larger part of the time, her husband dressess the children—mixes stir-cake for the eldest blue eyes to bake on the griddle, which is never at rest—milks the cows—feeds the pigs—and then goes to his business, which we have supposed to consist principally in helping at raisings, woodbees huskings, and such like important affairs; and "girl hunting"—the most important and arduous and profitless of all.

Yet it must be owned that Mr. Larkins is a tolerable carpenter, and that he buys as many comforts as his neighbors. The main difficulty seems to be that "help" is not often purchasable. The small portion of our damsels who will consent to enter anybody's door for pay, makes the chase after them quite interesting from its uncertainty, and the damsels themselves, subject to a well-known foible of their sex, become very coy from being over-courted. Such racing and chasing, and begging and praying, to get a girl for a month! They are often got for life with less trouble. But to return.

Having an esteem for Mrs. Larkins and a sincere experimental pity for the forlorn condition of "no girl but father," I set out at once to try if female fact and preservance might not prove successful in ferreting out a "help," though mere industry had not succeeded. For this purpose I made a list in my mind of those neighbors, in the first place, whose daughters sometimes condescended to be girls; and secondly, of the few who were enabled by good luck, good management, and good pay, to keep them. If I failed in my attempts upon one class, I hoped for some new light from the other. When the object is of such importance, it is well worthy to string one's bow quite double.

In the first category stood Mrs. Lowndes, whose forlorn log-house had never known door or window; a blanket supplying the place of the one, and the other being represented by a crevice between the logs. Lifting the sooty curtains with some timidity, I found the dame with a sort of reel before her, trying to wind some dirty tangled yarn; and ever and anon kicking at a basket which hung suspended from the beam overhead by means of a strip of hickory bark. The basket contained a nest of rags and an indescribable baby; and in the ashes on the rough hearth played several dingy objects, which I suppose had once been babies.

"Is your daughter at home, Mrs. Lowndes?"

"Well, yes! M'randy's to hum, but she's out now. Did you want her?"

"I came to see if she could not go to Mrs. Larkins, who is very unwell, and sadly in want of help."

"Miss Larkins! why du tell! I want to know. Is she sick again! and is her gal gone!" Why! I want to know! I thought she had Lo-i-sy Paddon! Is Lo-i-sy gone!"

"I suppose so. You will let Miranda go to Mrs. Larkins, will you!"

"Well, don't know but I would let her go for a spell, just to 'commodate them. M'randy may go if she's a mind ter. She needn't live out unless she chooses. She's got a comfortable home, and no thanks of nobody. What wages do they give?"

"A dollar a week."

"Eat at the table!"

"Oh, certainly."

"Have Sundays!"

"Why, no—I believe not the whole of Sunday—the children you know—"

"Oh, ho!" interrupted Mrs. Lowndes, with a disdainful toss of the head, giving at the same time a vigorous impulse to the cradle, "if that's how it is, M'randy don't stir a step! She don't live no where if she can't come home on Saturday night and stay until Monday morning."

I took my leave without further parley, having often found this point "*sine qua non*" in such negotiations.

My next effort was at a pretty little cottage, whose overhanging roof and neater outer arrangements spoke of English ownership. The interior by no means corresponded with the exterior aspect, being more bare than usual, and far from neat. The presiding power was a prodigious creature, who looked like a man in woman's clothes, and whose blazing face, ornamented here and there by great hair moles, spoke very intelligibly of the beer barrel, if of nothing more exciting. A daughter of this virago had once lived in my family, and the mother met me with an air of defiance, as she thought I had come with an accusation. When I unfolded my errand her *abord* softened a little, but she scornfully rejected the idea of her Lucy living with any more Yankees.

"You pretend to think everybody alike," said she; "but when it comes to the pint, you're a sight more uppish and saucy than the ra'al quality at home;—and I'll see the whole Yankee race to——."

I made my exit without waiting for the conclusion of this complimentary observation; and the less reluctantly for having seen on the table the lower part of one of my silver tea-spoons, the top of which had been most violently wrenched off. The spoon was a well remembered loss during Lucy's administration, and I knew that Mrs. Larkins had none to spare.

Unsuccessful thus far among the arbiters of our destiny, I thought I would stop at the house of a friend and make some inquiries which might spare me further rebuffs. On making my way by the garden gate to the library where I usually saw Mrs. Stayner, I was surprised to see it silent and uninhabited. The windows were closed, a half finished cap lay on the sofa, and a bunch of yesterday's wild flowers lay upon the table. All spoke of desolation. The cradle—not exactly an appropriate adjunct of a library elsewhere, but quite so at the West—was gone and the little rocking chair was nowhere to be seen. I went on through the parlor and hall, finding no signs of life, save the breakfast table still standing with the crumbs left undisturbed. Where bells are not known, ceremony is out of the question; so I penetrated to the kitchen where I caught sight of the fair face of my friend. She was bending over the bread tray, and at the same time telling stories as fast as possible, by way of coaxing her little boy of four years to rock the cradle which contained his baby sister.

"What does this mean!"

"Oh! nothing more than usual. My Polly took herself off yesterday without a moment's warning, saying she thought she had lived out long enough; and poor Tom our factotum, has the ague. Mr. Stayner has gone to some place sixteen miles off, where he was told he might hear of a girl, and I am sole representative of the family energies. But you've no idea what capital bread I can make."

This looked rather discouraging for my quest, but knowing that the main point of table companionship was the source of most of Mrs. Stayner's difficulties, I still hoped for Mrs. Larkins, who loved the closest intimacy with "help," and always took them visiting with her. So I passed on for another effort at Mrs. Randall's, where three daughters had sometimes to lay aside their dignity long enough to obtain some much coveted article of dress. Here the mop was in full play, and Mrs. Randall, with her gown turned up, was splashing diluted mud on the walls and furniture in the received mode of these regions, where "stained glass windows" are made without a patent. I did not venture in, but asked from the door, with my best diplomacy, whether Mrs. Randall *knew* of a girl.

"A gal! no; who wants a gal!"

"Mrs. Larkins."

"See! why don't she get up and do her own work!"

"She is too feeble."

"Law sakes, too feeble! she'd be as able as any body to thrash around, if her old man didn't spile her by waitin' on——"

We think Mrs. Larkins deserves small blame on this score.

"But, Mrs. Randall, the poor woman is really ill and unable to do anything for her children. Couldn't you spare Rachael for a few days to help her!"

This was said in a most gaurded and deprecatory tone, and with a manner carefully moulded between indifference and undue solicitude.

"My gals has enough to do. They ain't 'to do their own work. Caroline hasn't been worth the fust red cent for hard work ever since she went to school to A———."

"Oh, I did not expect to get Caroline. I understand she is going to get married."

"What, to Bill Green! She wouldn't let him walk where she had walked last year!"

Here I saw I had made a mis-step. Resolving to be more cautious, I left the selection to the lady herself, only begged for one of the girls. But my eloquence was wasted. The Miss Randall's had been a whole quarter at a select school and will not live out again until their present stock of finery is unwearable. Miss Rachel, whose company I had hoped to secure, was even then paying attention to a branch of the fine arts.

"Rachel Amanda!" cried Mrs. Randall at the foot of the ladder which gave access to the upper region—"bring that thing down here! It's the prettiest thing you ever seen in your life!" turning to me. And the educated young lady brought down a doleful looking compound of card board and many colored wafers, which had, it seems, occupied her mind and fingers for some days.

"There," said the mother proudly, "a gal that's learnt to make sich baskets as that, ain't going to be nobody's help I guess!"

I thought the boast likely to be verified as a prediction, and went my way crest-fallen and weary. Girl-hunting is among our most formidable "chores."—*Western Clearings.*

MANY of our country people are blind to the happiness at their own doors, in a way very well described by a writer in the Transcript.—

"Life Mr. Editor, is very short, and I cannot perceive that the Americans enjoy the manifold blessings by which it is surrounded. Those who have traveled, and they are legion, sigh for unattainable things across the blue waters, neglecting the goods the gods have provided for their at their own doors; and those who have not are so swallowed up in the pursuit of mammon and other things, that they totally forget to seek after such a boon as social existence. Our public entertainments are necessarily precarious, dependent upon stars and notabilities, and many persons abstain from doing anything because they cannot have an opera every night. Now how much more acceptably would matters be arranged if these same people would collect around them a goodly company of sweet voices, without ceremony or expense, where opinions might be heard, subjects discussed light as air or deep as thought.

There is nothing surer than that the more we see of each other the better we like each other, one of the best parts of our nature, sympathy, being elicited by frequent intercourse. Then, why is it that we meet hardly anywhere, except in the ballroom, where five hundred friends are huddled together, where there is no conversation, and where even the young do not dance, only the *youngest*? The mothers who have daughters, staying at home, and those who have not, feeling they are not wanted. The aspect of these festivities bears the very high colouring of a disbanded nursery. Far be it from me, Mr. Editor, to discourage dancing; 'tis a healthful and graceful exercise. I but complain that there is nothing done for those who do not, from various reasons, incline to *pirouettes*. Nothing is more charming than the gayety of youth; but there are still some very agreeable old people left in this world and as there can be no society without a judicious admixture of ages, it is greatly to be regretted they are not discovered and classified."

"THEM ERE LEGS."—A distinguished public speaker not long since illustrated, in a conversation with us, the singular want of acquaintance in certain localities with scriptural subjects and phraseology, by the anecdote we subjoin. If the extreme ignorance of the hero did not relieve him from all imputation of the sort, he would be considered a coarse blasphemer; but our informant, who vouches for the facts, on personal knowledge, that the case was nothing more nor less than an exemplification of the happy simplicity which characterises some of the backwoods counties of Tennessee.

It seems that an adventurous son of the State mentioned, born and nurtured among the mountains, went down to the city of Memphis to "seek his fortune." He found instead a complaint which the Mississippi water not unfrequently generates, and which, whether it finds speedy termination in the cramps of cholera, or whether it gradually saps life in the chronic form, is always to be dreaded. It was in this latter shape that poor Bagley "picked it up," and month after month it tugged at his vitals; reducing him day by day, until at length he was but the outline of a man, a mere peripatetic skeleton.

A worthy minister marked the poor fellow, and seeing that the king of terrors had "spotted" him, determined to call on him and offer spiritual consolation. It never occurred to him that the ears of any one born in a Christian county could be entirely unfamiliar with the verbiage by which spiritual subjects are commonly approached. He therefore after some kind inquiries about the ravages the disease was accomplishing in Bagley's system broached the important topic somewhat thus:

"My dear Mr. Bagley, in view of your relations with this life, how do you feel?"

"D—d sick," was the prompt reply.

"Don't swear, my poor friend," said the parson, "and let me earnestly ask you if you ever think of your latter end."

"Lord!" said Bagley, "I ain't thought on nothing else for *mor'n three months.*"

"Not, I'm afraid, in the right way, Mr. Bagley I beg you to pause and reflect! It is time you began to wrestle with the Lord!"

The sick man looked down at the miserable, calfless, poker legs, extending before him, and with an ineffable expression of amusement in his countenance, exclaimed—

"Rastle with the Lord! What! *with them ere legs!*"—pointing to his own—"Why, parson, he'd fling me into hell the very first pass."

The record in the case does not disclose whether the parson continued his efforts on so obtuse an intellect; but we think the inference very fair that so tough a customer survived even the "chronic Mississippi-water complaint."—*Montgomery Mail.*

Fiendish Murder.

FULTON, June 25.—A most violent act was committed on the person of Robert Newsom, of this county, on Saturday night last, the 23d inst., at his residence, eight miles south of this. He was murdered by one of his own slaves, a negro woman, in the kitchen—supposed some time during the night—and his body entirely consumed by fire in the kitchen fire-place, and the ashes taken up next morning and deposited in the back yard. His body appears, so far as discovery can be made, to have been entirely consumed, except a few small bones, found in the pile of ashes, including a part of his skull bone and the extremities of some of his fingers. The murder was committed without sufficient cause, so far as I can hear. Mr. Newsom was an old citizen of the county, about sixty years of age, and very active and energetic in his business. He possessed a valuable farm, and had accumulated a very handsome estate. The woman confessed to the murder on Sunday (yesterday) evening, and is in the hands of the law.

LATER.—Mr. Newsom, when the family retired, was left at his table reading a newspaper. None of the family heard any disturbance during the night, although the kitchen was within a few feet of the dwelling. He was absent at breakfast on Sunday morning (yesterday) and the family, for the first time, became alarmed, and called in the neighbors, who continued to look for him until the afternoon, when suspicion fell on the woman, who confessed and showed the ash pile where the remnant of bones were found. The ash pile had not before been noticed, and would not have been if she had not directed attention to it.—*St. Louis Republican.*

DISTRESSING DEATH.—About two months ago we announced the death of Dr. Ray, Principal of the Woodward High School. He was universally beloved, and his death lamented more than any other which has occurred in this community for some time. But there was one, who more than all others, poured forth her lamentations over his grave. It was Mrs. Ray, whose greatest pleasure in life was a devotion to her husband. It was soon observed that her grief was affecting her reason, and in addition to every care that could be bestowed, she was carefully guarded for fear, that in her despondency, she might attempt to take her life.

Recently she seemed more composed, and her friends hoped the worst was over. Yesterday afternoon her daughter was with her in her room, in the third story of their late residence on Broadway above Franklin street. About 7½ o'clock, she requested her daughter to go to a room below and get a collar. The daughter not anticipating anything serious, readily done so, but she had not reached the foot of the stairs, when Mrs. Ray leaped from the window. A neighbor saw her jump, and instantly repaired to the spot, but it was too late. The good, but unfortunate woman was dead!

Cin. Times, Saturday.

W. N. HALDEMAN.—It has frequently been our fortune to disagree with Walter N. Haldeman; of the Louisville Courier, on questions of moment, we have differed with him in regard to public men and public measures; and often have deemed it our duty to express our dissent to his views and notions. But we have always esteemed him highly for his personal worth, and admired him for the bold, manly and unfaltering way in which he pitched into matters and things generally. His enemies say he is mercenary, but he is not. He may be controlled by his feelings and prejudices, but not by any considerations of pecuniary interest. He is firm, even to stubborness, and when he once takes a position, right or wrong, he can neither be moved from it by browbeating nor cajolery.

Hence, (knowing him as intimately as we think we do,) we are not surprise that, notwithstanding his devotion to Native American principles, and his sympathy with Know-Nothingism, he adheres to his old hostility to "party hacks" and "trading politicians," and refuses to support the pretensions of such Know-Nothing nominees as Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall, and others of like kidney. The Courier is making itself a terror to such evil doers.—*Bardstown Gazette.*

DEFRAUDING THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Z. M. P. Carter, Esq., was brought up last Saturday before Squire Walker, on complaint of Postmaster Stinson, for sending letters, &c., enclosed in newspapers to distant points. Our Postmaster had received a letter from an Illinois P. M., telling him that he suspected Mr. Carter indulged in this practice very frequently. Accordingly a short time since, when Mr. C. dropped three papers in the postoffice here, the P. M. opened them. In one was found a memorandum and three envelopes; in another a note or letter and a *diaper pin*; and in the third a piece of silk and diaper pin—all to different persons. After informing Mr. Carter of his violation of law, and Mr. C. not appearing disposed to adjust things in the proper manner, Mr. Stinson made affidavit to the facts before Squire Walker, and a warrant was issued. Mr. Carter, however, paid $5 on each of these offences, and there the prosecution stopped.—*Evansville (Ia.) Journal.*

MISSIONARY DISMISSED.—The Rev. I. J. Roberts, who has made considerable noise in the world as a Baptist missionary to China, claiming to have been the teacher of the leader of the insurgents, was dismissed, two years since, from the service of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, on account of imprudences and misconduct. He made an appeal to the people from that decision. The late General Convention appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the facts of the case, Mr. Roberts being present. After the most patient and thorough investigation, that committee reported, not only that the Board had acted wisely in dismissing Mr. Roberts from its patronage, but that they were only astonished at their singular forbearance in the premises. That report was adopted by the Convention *without a dissenting voice.*

☞ We learn that the cholera has made its appearance near New London, in Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio, and that two of the old citizens died with it after a few hours illness. Mr. Wm. Atherton, a prominent farmer and excellent man, after working hard all day on Wednesday of last week, was taken with symptoms of cholera, and died next morning. Mr. David Davis, a native of Wales, deacon in the Paddy's Run Congregational Church, an old and much esteemed citizen, died on Sunday last after a brief attack. The physicians in the neighborhood are positive that these were distinct cases of Asiatic cholera. Several other cases had occurred, but none of them proved fatal.—*Cin. Commercial.*

DEFAULTING CLERK.—A young man, named W M. C. Ayer, clerk in the broker's office of Taylor Page, Boston, absconded on Saturday afternoon, leaving something of a gap in the finances of the establishment. An examination of books and accounts shows that Ayer is a defaulter in the sum of about $3,000.

——On Saturday, in Boston, a colored lady named Lydia James, actuated by jealousy, stabbed and killed her colored friend, Francis Matres.

MAILS BY THE BALTIC.

The Recent Successes before Sebastopol.

In order to form a correct notion of the operation of the Allies on the 7th of June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to the description of these works. Every one is aware that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the sea; these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries of the besieging armies are erected.

The ravine farthest to the north-east, and on the extreme right of the allied position, in front of what is now called the Inkermann attack, is that descending to the Careening Harbor. It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge down to the Careening Harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination, and established two works on the lower slope of it—one at 800 yards and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel.

These redoubts have probably ere this fallen into the hands of the allies, for PELISSIER's dispatch of June 9th, says: "The enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the Careening Bay." This is an important position, commanding the ships in port, and almost intercepting the entrance to the town. The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff Tower stands, and, opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the allies.

The Victoria attack carried on by the French is directed from the point against the tower and adjoining works. Descending nearer to the tower, and about 500 yards in front is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the tower itself. The conquest and occupation of this hill by the French is the result of the contest of June 7. The Malakoff Tower itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Sebastopol, was long since reduced to ruins, but it is now enclosed by a very high semi-circular parapet of earth, pierced with twelve embrasures and surrounded by a ditch.

From the tower to the Careening Bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at half way by a battery of 16 guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another battery of 12 guns, on the hill above Careening Bay, is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th of June are outside this line. The Redan is separated from the Malakoff Tower by what is termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff Ravine and this middle ravine.

On the ridge also stands the allied Crown battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defended by an *abattis*, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone quarry in front of the work, and which quarry was carried by the British on the 7th of June. Sebastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications.

From the description, it will be noticed that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing *pari passu* on parallel lines, and that the recent operations of the French and English, although distinct, assist each other, and are essential to the success of the common enterprise—the plan of the allies being to enclose the Russian line of fortifications within another line which shall gradually advance until the besieged are driven into the sea.

We now proceed to give the official accounts of these operations:

Gen. PELISSIER's first dispatches are quite dramatic.

JUNE 6—10, P. M.—To-day, with our allies, we opened first against the external works, and to-morrow, please God, we will take them.

JUNE 7—11 P. M.—At 6.30 our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side our allies with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

JUNE 8—Last evening we took possession of 62 guns and the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

JUNE 9—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so called battery of the 2d of May; they have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Lord Raglan's dispatch we have already received, *via* Halifax, as follows:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 7—The formidable fire yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after 6 o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the white work and the Mamelon. The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

His next dispatch was the following:

JUNE 8—The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of. The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon and those on its right, called the "Ouvrages Blancs," and in those they took 62 guns, including 8 cohorns, and 400 prisoners. Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded.

Later accounts state that the British loss was 11 officers killed, namely: Col. Shearman, Majors Bayley and Dickson, Captains Muller, Forster, Corbett, and Wray, Lieuts. Lawrence, Stone, Mechell, Lowry, 150 private men killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing. It is singular that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. Gen. Pellissier's dispatch informs us that his English allies carried the rifle works in the quarry.

Pellissier's latest dispatches are

JUNE 10—11.30 P. M.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners, (of whom 20 are officers,) and 73 pieces of cannon.

JUNE 11—11 P. M. We are consolidating ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still further off. We are preparing new batteries. Signed, PELLISSIER.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg the evening of 8th June:

After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamschatka, Selenghinsk, and Volhynia, and a battery between Selenghinsk and Bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamschatka redoubt, but the French poured in fresh reserves and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery—the French holding a lodgment near—whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably, in proof of which I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2,500 men, and we have taken 275 men and officers prisoners, as well as two French cannon.

The British Admiralty makes public the following:

"Capt. LYONS, of the *Miranda*, and Capt. SEDAIGNES, (French,) report that the naval operations against Taganrog, Marionpol and Cheisk, which took place on the 3d, 5th and 6th June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous Government magazines of provisions have been burned, and thus an immense loss of supplies has been inflicted on the enemy. The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity; the allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3,500 soldiers at Taganrog."

Details could not be received in England before the 18 or 19th of June.

An extensive boat expedition is being fitted out at Portsmouth for service in the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff. The Russians are about to build a railroad through the Isthmus of Perekop.

Miss NIGHTINGALE is on her way to England on board the Cunard steamer *Jura*. She is convalescent from her attack of fever, but is recommended to recruit her strength at home, for a season.

Admiral BOXTER is dead. He is succeeded by Admiral FREMANTLE.

The Viceroy of Egypt is enrolling a force of 5,000 blacks in the Soudan.

Correspondence gives accounts of the miserable state of Eupatoria. War, and "allien occupation" have despoiled the inhabitants of everything they possessed. For some time past the citizens have been subsisting on a scanty allowance of flour, given them by the British. Forty or fifty deaths from exhaustion and low fever take place daily, and around the town new ground has been broken for cemeteries. The houses are mostly in ruins, and the air putrid.

Seventeen hundred Turks have been sent to Gen. VIVIAN, as the first installment of the Turkish contingent, with English officers.

The Baltic—The Fleet off Cronstadt.

On June 8, the English fleet, consisting of sixteen line-of battle ships, including three French, was anchored close to Cronstadt, and forming a line across the Bay, from shore to shore. Admiral DUNDAS had gone in very close with surveying steamer *Merlin*, and afterwards with a boat, but was not molested by the Russians. All the ships in Cronstadt were dressed in their colors, from which it was inferred that the citizens were celebrating either a *fête* day or the visit of some distinguished person.

Spain—The Insurrection not Suppressed.

Notwithstanding the Government assertions that the Carlist insurrection is put down, there are indications to the contrary.

A dispatch sent to Paris, June 13, gave notice that a band of 70 men left Pampaluna on the 11th, and took the direction of the French frontier to procure arms. A movement in Catalonia was feared. The French mail which left Paris on the 9th, and the mails which left Madrid on the 10th, were burned by the insurgents in Castile.

The Cortes have rejected a proposition tending to censure the Ministry.

Italy.

The King of Sardinia is about to proceed to London to negotiate for the hand of the English Princess Royal.

On the evening of the 12th an attempt was made to assassinate Cardinal ANTONELLI. The attempt failed and the assassin was arrested.

It was reported at Rome that the Ex-King LOUIS of Bavaria—now in his 70th year—is about to marry the Countess SPAUR, otherwise called the widow DODWELL. This lady is the daughter of Count GIRAUD, and she it was who arranged the flight of PIUS IX to Gaeta.

The Crimea.

The correspondence is down to the 4th. The Guards had lost 35 men from cholera. The 31st regiment had also lost many men. The weather was excessively hot.

The army had received about 6,000 drafts since May 1. It was thought the force under Sir GEORGE BROWNE would return and land about six miles east of Balaklava, and form a junction with the force on the Tchirnaya.

All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

Private letters and documents taken at Kertch, give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army, as well from wounds as sickness—the frequent burials which are continuing to be seen in the cemeteries on the North side, and on the information on this subject.

Information is said to have been obtained that the Russians have secured a communication with the Crimea, independent of the road traversing the isthmus of Perekop, by means of a line of boats across the Siveche.

[For the Louisville Daily Courier.]

Answer to Professor Morse on Lafayette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As usual, on the day after my departure from Louisville, the reply of Professor Morse appears in the *Courier*. His letter, dated June 8th, is published only June 20th, having remained on hand, in Louisville, for more than a week! Do his Louisville friends have to re-write the Professor's letters, or do they purposely delay the publication, in order that they may *chivalrously* attack an absent man? In either case, the trick is shallow, and as it has now become already stale, it should not be repeated. As I shall be compelled to be constantly on the wing for about three weeks, I have determined hastily to draw up a reply while *en route*, rather than await the period of my return to the city, where I would have the advantage of my library and notes. Luckily, the Professor furnishes very little that is difficult to answer, and he has besides a happy knack of answering himself!

He opens with what, I presume, was intended as a witticism, in his singular rendering of the line I had quoted from Moliere. His translation might, perhaps, be pardoned in a school-boy who had studied French for three months; it is scarcely tolerable in a Professor who, I learn, has lately been dubbed an "LL. D.," which a wag at my elbow is pleased to interpret "Lightning Line Director!" The public will see who it is that "backs out," before the Professor will have escaped from the unpleasant predicament into which his hot "anti-popery" zeal and that of his indiscreet friends have involved him. He, in fact, evades the real issue and goes off into other matters that have very little bearing on the true question, which is one regarding a very plain and simple fact: Was Lafayette the author of the motto ascribed to him by Professor Morse, "If ever the liberty of the *United States* be destroyed, it will be by Romish priests?" This, *and this only*, is the point at issue, and the Professor will be held strictly to its discussion.

As was to be expected, he declines to accept the challenge of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in regard to the genuineness of the book, from which "Old Line" had professed to derive the letter of Lafayette. With this particular issue, between him and his *Protestant* brethren of Cincinnati, I have nothing more to do than any other spectator of the contest. As I was not even aware of the fact that the *Enquirer* had professed to derive the letter from a particular work, until I saw it stated by Professor Morse himself, and as I have no acquaintance with, and never even saw either the editors of the *Enquirer* or their "staunch Protestant correspondent, 'Old Line'"—who, I am informed, is a Mr. Miller—I am certainly in no wise responsible for the production of the book. The unworthy insinuation of the Professor, that I was in "convenient collusion" with them in the concoction and circulation of what he is pleased to designate a forgery, I again repel with the contempt it merits. When a man so far forgets himself as to resort to a species of warfare so utterly discreditable, it is a sign that he distrusts his own cause and is forced to substitute low suspicion and vulgar abuse for calm statements of fact and dispassionate reasoning.

In the process of "backing out," the Professor says:

"Whether my name is or is not mentioned in the printed Memoirs of Lafayette, whether I was or was not remiss in complying with his injunctions, whether the motto in so many words is or is not recorded in her writings, whether I shall or shall not have an dispute with the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, are all questions, the discussion of which may at present be waived."

Certainly it is very *convenient* "to waive for the present" such unpleasant questions as these; the *plain* and *explicit* answer to them might prove somewhat difficult.

The Professor boasts that he has proved the motto, and he asks in triumph: "And what, sir, is your reply? You have not made even the slightest attempt to invalidate this testimony. The motto stands proved on my part, uncontradicted on yours (!!)" Wonderful! or as Dominie Sampson would exclaim, *prodigious!!* This is moving with more than telegraphic speed. Now what is all this wonderful and conclusive evidence alleged by him in proof of the motto? I will furnish a brief summary of it, that the public may be in a position to judge of its conclusiveness.

First, There is the testimony of the nameless French apostate priest, whose "confessions" the Professor published in 1837, as a fit companion to the "awful disclosures" of Maria Monk. The public would be greatly enlightened as to the value of this testimony if the Professor would candidly state how *profitable* was the speculation and what proportion of the proceeds fell to the share of the apostate priest? Did it realize as much as the Maria Monk adventure, and were there any unseemly squabbles about the division of the proceeds and more recently in regard to that of Miss Bunkley, as happened among the Reverend patrons of that work?

Second, He alleges his interviews and his long intimacy with Lafayette in 1831-32; and though he acknowledges that he cannot remember the "identical words," yet he published to the world those "identical words"!

Third, He acknowledges that he first broached the subject to Lafayette by stating his apprehensions of danger to the United States from "Romish priests;" and that it is his "impression" that the French patriot concurred with him in opinion. Now, every one who knows anything of the politeness which characterizes the polished French gentleman, will perceive at once that this pretended acquiescence of Lafayette in an opinion so extravagant really amounts to nothing. A polite and educated Frenchman may believe you a simpleton, or an absurd fanatic, but he is too well bred to tell you so.

Fourth, In confirmation of his statement in regard to what passed in the alleged interviews with Lafayette, the Professor had referred to a letter written to him at Havre by the French General, in which "the whole subject" of the warning contained in the motto was referred to; and yet when challenged to produce that letter and to exhibit the *original*, he "backs out;" expressing his unmitigated surprise that I had insisted on its production, as he had never "pretended that the motto was in it."

I quote from memory but the quotation is substantially correct.) If the Havre letter did not prove the motto, then why did the Professor allege it in proof! These were his words:

"It may not be amiss to state that the declaration of Lafayette, in the motto in question, was repeated by him to more than one American. The very last interview which I had with Lafayette, on the morning of my departure from Paris, full of his usual concern for America, he made the same warning, and in a letter which I received from him but a few days after at Havre, he alluded to the whole subject with the hope expressed that I would make known the real state of things in Europe to my countrymen, at the same time charging it upon me as a sacred duty, as an American, to acquaint them with the fears which were entertained by the friends of republican liberty in regard to our country. It I have labored with any success to arouse the attention of my countrymen to the dangers foreseen by Lafayette, I owe it in a great degree to having acted in conformity to his often repeated injunctions."

Fifth, Next comes the remarkable testimony of Rev. Dr. Vanpelt, whom he vouches for as a genuine "American witness" of the motto. He does not tell us what became of that distinguished "military officer" whom he tried to run down. Did he fail to find him, or did the officer decline to testify? The public would like to know. But the Rev. Mr. Vanpelt is a host in himself; though eighty years old, his memory of every word uttered by Lafayette thirty years ago is marvellously "vivid and distinct." It must surely have been so if, as I apprehend is the case, he remembered so *distinctly* what never occurred! I know nothing of Mr. Vanpelt, and I respect his gray hairs too much to impeach his veracity. But I more than suspect that, with his strong prejudices against the Catholic Church, he, while looking back through the long vista of the past into the mirror of memory, saw his own face in the glass and mistook it for that of Lafayette! It is exceedingly easy to make such mistakes, and I suppose that Prof. Morse erred in a similar way. In referring to the age of his witness the Professor seems to adopt the theory that memory, like wine, improves with age! The octogenarian witness testifies as follows:

"Of the conversations at both interviews my recollection is vivid and distinct. *** On my next interview and conversation with Lafayette, says the venerable Dr. Vanpelt, after his visit and return from Boston, he said to me, 'My dear friend, I must tell you something that occurred when I was at Boston. I received a polite invitation from the chief Catholic Priest or Bishop of the Roman Catholic church, in Boston, to attend his church on the Sabbath. I wrote him an apology, saying, as I never expected to be in Boston again, and as during the Revolution, when in Boston, I worshipped sitting by the side of his Excellency General Washington, and as I see that the church and the pews are the same, except as they are decorated with paint, I wish to occupy the same seat in that church on the Sabbath. He took it in great dudgeon that I did not attend his church; but I could not help that; I follow my inclination. Now, my friend, I must tell you that I was brought up in France a Roman Catholic, and believed that the Roman Catholic church was the only true and mother church till I came to this country, where I saw his Excellency General Washington and the officers of the American army, of different religion, worshipping in different churches. My eyes were opened. I saw men could be of different religion and worship in different churches, and yet be good Christians; then saying, "it is my opinion, that *if ever the liberties of this country—the United States of America—are destroyed, it will be by the subtilty of the Roman Catholic Jesuit Priests, for they are the most crafty, dangerous enemies to civil and religious liberty. They have instigated most of the wars in Europe.*" He further said, "I wish my country, France, had such a government and national liberty as you have in this country." To which I replied, as my opinion, that neither France nor any other country could have national liberty without the free circulation and knowledge of the Bible. *To which he gave ready and cordial assent.*"

Now, with all due respect for Mr. Vanpelt, I beg to suggest that his testimony bears strong intrinsic evidence of having been gotten up for the occasion, and of reflecting more of his own prejudices than of the language of Lafayette. It in fact refutes itself, and makes Lafayette appear in an inconsistent, if not a ridiculous light. Only think of Lafayette not knowing whether it was the "chief Catholic Priest" or "the Bishop" of Boston who invited him! Only think of the remarkable reason involved in the pews being "the same, except as they are decorated with paint!" Only think of Lafayette using the word *Sabbath* instead of *Sunday*—the name which those raised Catholics usually employ to designate the Lord's day! Only think of "his eyes being opened" by seeing the multiplicity of conflicting sects in the United States! If any one can believe that Lafayette said all this, his organ of credulity must be marvelously developed. Poor Mr. Vanpelt was evidently studying his own features in the glass of memory!

But there is another circumstance which is fatal to Mr. Vanpelt's testimony. He makes Lafayette say that "during the Revolution, when in Boston, he worshipped sitting by the side of his Excellency General Washington." Now what will an enlightened public think of this witness, and of his endorser, Prof. Morse, when it is known that Lafayette and Gen. Washington *were never at the same time in Boston*, and therefore could not by possibility have worshipped "sitting side by side" in the same church? This fact I have on the highest historical authority; and if it be not a fact, Prof. Morse can easily show when Washington and Lafayette worshipped together in a church in Boston during the Revolution. I had asked him for this information in my last letter; but he declined to answer this, as well as other hard questions, "waiving them for the present." Like the indolent school-boy, he appears to have a strong inclination to skip all hard places. During each of the several visits that Lafayette paid to Boston up to 1784, General Washington was at a distant point, as can be easily shown from Sparks, and the various biographies of Washington. What, I ask, are we to think of a witness who thus manufactures leading facts to suit his purpose? I advise Professor Morse to publish a new history of the United States, the facts of which would consist of the "vivid and distinct recollection" of living octogenarian witnesses, who would have the indispensable quality required by Punch in British generals—*be-eighty-tude*. The compilation would be an interesting historical volume, in which he might most appropriately insert the famous motto inscribed to Lafayette.

So much for the Professor's conclusive and "uncontradicted" proof of the motto! I now pass briefly to other matters which he has dragged into this discussion.

He professes to show that Lafayette, in his public and published speeches, did denounce Catholic priests in terms as strong as any contained in the "motto!" I respectfully but distinctly deny this assertion. His quotations from the patriot's writings are nearly all of them garbled; and one of them—the strongest and most important—I have strong reasons to believe is an interpolation—perhaps *a forgery!* His translations are generally more or less inexact; he foists in or leaves out words and phrases at will, &c., &c. I have two editions of Lafayette's works in my possession; one of Paris and Leipsic, 1837-8, and the other of Brussells, 1837-9; and I therefore speak advisedly on the subject. Both were published by the family of Lafayette, and both have the *imprimatur* of his favorite son, *George Washington Lafayette*. That of Paris is probably the original and the most authentic. In neither of these editions is to be found the quotation which he gives, in French and English, as from the speech of Lafayette delivered on the 20th September, 1831! The first portion of the speech, as quoted by him, is indeed found therein; but the only portion which proves anything is not there! There is an interpolation, or a forgery *somewhere*; let Professor Morse explain the mystery, if he can. I do not charge him with forging the passage himself; as I would not willingly suppose him capable of such conduct, while he is so free to charge fabrication on others; but I suppose he has been misled by an unreliable and interpolated edition of the patriot's writing. The passage alluded to is the following:

"Behold the success with which we abolished *the system of robbery*, which has since been resumed with more audacity than ever. *Robbery in fact will always subsist in a country governed by* PRIESTS AND ARISTOCRATS, *enemies of every liberal sentiment.*"

"But lest you may charge that I have given a translation stronger than is warranted by the text, I subjoin his own language in the original French: "Voyez le succes avec lequel on était parvenu á y détruire *le brigandage* qui s'y est releve plus audacieux que jamais. *Le brigandage, en effet, subsistera toujours dans un pays gouverné par des prêtres et des aristocrates, ennemis de toute idée généreuse.*"

When he will clear up this graver matter, I will, if he ask it, furnish specifications in proof of numerous minor delinquencies in the matter of mistranslations, garbling, &c. I am able to prove all that I have said, and more besides.

What, I would ask, do all his boasted quotations from Lafayette's writings prove in regard to the only matter of fact at issue between us? Nothing, absolutely nothing. They present him in the light of a "nimbler" reasoner than I had before supposed. He "jumps" to conclusions with more than telegraphic velocity. Here are some specimens of his reasoning in this way:

1. Lafayette was opposed to a union of Church and State, and he disapproved in language more or less strong of clergymen having political power; *therefore*, he said in reference to a country where happily there is no such union of Church and State that, "If ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed, it will be by Romish Priests!" What a "jump" at a conclusion!

2. Lafayette was in favor of religious liberty; *therefore*, he must have said that in a country where the fullest religious liberty is secured by the constitution and laws, and where the Catholic priesthood are utterly powerless, these are the only enemies of liberty, from whom danger to the republic is to be apprehended!" A still "nimbler" jump.

3. But here is the queerest, "nimblest" specimen of all: Lafayette is pleased with the disunion of Church and State in the United States, and he proposes our example in this respect to the imitation of the French in the following language, according to Prof. Morse's translation: "If I seek a solution of this most perplexing combination of the duties of the *priest*, speaking both *in the name of Heaven* and as the *paid officer of the State*, I shall find it (at least in my own opinion) only in a country where religious sentiment is more general than in France; where *the ministers of the gospel receive more respect*; where *all sects live in peace*; where *their rites and ceremonies inspire no alarm*, but where they are total strangers to the civil government, and where religious societies freely formed have ministers of their own choice." *Therefore*, in this country, where "all sects live in peace"—where Catholic priests with other clergymen are, according to Lafayette, more respected than elsewhere; in this country, where different "rites and ceremonies inspire no alarm," Romish priests "are the deadly enemies of the republic!" Is the Professor serious? Does he think that Kentuckians are so thoroughly stupid as not to see through this transparent "Yankee trick!" If so, he pays a very poor compliment to our understanding. The Professor should really publish a new treatise on logic, for the benefit of young America. It might be styled—*Logic by telegraph!*

I subjoin here the eight questions, involving the very gist of this discussion, to which I had requested a plain and explicit answer in my last, and I intend to keep them standing, together with a ninth, which I add, until he will find it *convenient* to answer them—*if he can*. For the present, he finds it *convenient* to pass them by! These "are all questions" he says, "the discussion of which may at present be waived!" Good Professor Morse, "waiving and dodging" will not do, the public will require plain answers to plain questions, and Kentuckians, above all, expect plain, open dealing, and going straight to the point.

1. If the Professor was so long and so very intimate with Lafayette, and if he corresponded and was "on the Polish Committee" with him, why is it that his name is never *once* mentioned in the twelve volumes of "Memoires, Correspondences, and Manuscripts of General Lafayette, published by his family!" (*Memoires, Correspondance et Manuscrits du General Lafayette, publies par sa famille.* Brussels, 1837.) I have the work before me, and if the Professor's name occurs in it even *once*, the fact has wholly escaped my examination, and he, having the work, can easily correct me.

2. If Lafayette urged him so repeatedly and so earnestly, to give the warning contained in the motto to the American people, as early as 1831, why did he delay giving it till 1836 or 1837 (he gives both dates,) *five or six years afterwards, and about three years after the death of the French Patriot!* He alone can answer this question.

3. If this was really the sentiment of Lafayette, why is not the famous motto found in these twelve volumes, consisting in great part of his own writings! And why is no trace of it to be discovered in any of the published lives of the French patriot! Why especially does his physician, Cloquet, who was so intimately acquainted with his inmost thoughts, say nothing whatever on this subject in the elaborate work, in which he treats of the private life and conversation of the patriot! (See Recollections of the Private Life of Gen. Lafayette, by Jules Cloquet; 1 vol. 8 vo., London, 1835.)

4. How does the Professor reconcile the two manifestly inconsistent facts of Lafayette's using the motto to American Protestants, and at the same time passing for a Catholic in France, praising the tender Catholic piety of his devoted wife, and wishing to be buried by her side? How explain the solemn Catholic funeral service, so beautifully described by Cloquet, and the interment in the Catholic cemetery of *Picpus*, with a large Catholic cross near his grave? (See cut of his tomb, in Cloquet, p. 291.) Think you the priests would have assisted in such numbers at the funeral, if he had been in the habit of abusing them? Or did Lafayette have one language for American Protestants, and another for French Catholics?

5. In his *chateau*, or castle, at Lagrange, Lafayette, like other French Catholics of rank, had a chapel (Cloquet, p. 171;) now what was the use of this chapel, if his enemies, the "Romish priests," were not to officiate therein? Was this, too, a mockery, or was it sheer hypocrisy?

6. When did Washington worship along with Lafayette in the same church in Boston, as Rev. Mr. Vanpelt makes Lafayette assert? What historian records this fact, which was the basis of the alleged interview? I ask for information.

7. I again ask an *explicit* answer to the dilemma I before proposed, which I repeat here, as the Professor seems to have forgotten it. Either Lafayette was a Catholic, or he was an infidel; he certainly was not a Protestant. If a Catholic, he could not have originated the motto ascribed to him by Morse, without being a hypocrite, which no one will venture to assert. If an infidel, then his testimony against Catholics has no more weight than that of Voltaire and Tom Paine, and, like them, he may have meant, and probably did mean by *priests*, the *ministers* of all *Christian* denominations; which ever horn of the dilemma our adversaries may choose to select, the Catholic Church still remains unscathed.

8. Will the Professor meet the challenge of the Cincinnati Enquirer like a man, or will he dodge the question? Will he retract his misstatements about "Old Line" being a Protestant and a Jesuit in "convenient collusion" with myself, or will he let these glaring untruths go uncontradicted? We shall see.

9. If the famous Havre letter did not contain the motto, nor any proof of its existence, then why did he allege it in proof? If it does contain such proof, then why not publish the letter to the world? The public expect a *distinct* answer to this question.

I have taken notes from the writings of Lafayette sufficient, with a brief explanatory commentary, to fill a small volume, all going to prove that Lafayette was incapable of originating the absurd motto ascribed to him by Prof. Morse. But "waiving" minor points for the present, after the example of the Professor, I will conclude this letter with one testimony—from a "public and published speech" of Lafayette, which is directly to the point, and which *plainly and distinctly contradicts the assertion of the Professor*, and nails to the counter his famous motto, as well as the remarkable testimony of his willing coadjutor Vanpelt! In fact it is conclusive, and it will settle the whole question in the judgment of every impartial man. This declaration is the more important as it was made publicly, in the French Chambers, *at the very time* that Dr. Morse says he was in Paris, and if he was so intimate with Lafayette as he would have us believe, he may have heard the speech himself. It was delivered in the session of April 9, 1832, and the subject was "Political refugees in France." Lafayette spoke against their expulsion, and was on the side of enlarged and enlightened liberty. Some of these alleged refugees were English or Irish Trappist monks, who had entered the monastery of Meilleray, and the patriot deprecates their expulsion, and says that they are not more dangerous to France than are the *Jesuits of Georgetown* (the head quarters of the Jesuits in the United States) *to the liberties of this happy republic!* He even takes this latter fact as granted, and reasons from it to the former regarding the Trappists in France. Here is the passage, first in the original French and then in an English translation.

"Je sais bienque, dans le rapport, on a parlé de l'expulsion de quelques Anglais entre parmi les Trappistes de la Meilleray comme d'une mesure de bonne et sage administration ces mesures, Messieurs, ne sont pas celles qui meritent mes eloges. Ne prenez pas la roideur pour la force et l'arbitraire pour du pouvoir; alors vous n'aurez pas besoin de toutes ces precautions, et les Trappistes de la Meilleray ne seront pas plus dangereux pour vous que ne le sont aux Etats Unis le Jesuits de George-Town." (Memoires &c., vol. XII, p. 196.)

TRANSLATED.

"I know well that in the report they have spoken of the expulsion of some Englishmen who had entered among the Trappists of Meilleray, as a measure of good and wise administration. These measures, gentlemen, are not such as will merit my eulogy. Mistake not vigor for strength, nor despotism for power; then you will not have need of all these precautions, and the Trappists of Meilleray will not be more dangerous for you, *than are the Jesuits of Georgetown to the United States.*"

Thus, at the very time that Professor Morse says Lafayette gave him, in Paris, the warning of the motto, in the spring of 1832, at that very time Lafayette said publicly, before the French Chambers, the very contrary! What now becomes of the vague recollections of the Professor, who could not remember "the identical words," and yet published them! What becomes of the "distinct" recollections of Lafayette's very words by that octogenarian preacher, *Vanpelt!* Shade of Lafayette! Well might thou rise up and rebuke the men who, under the pretense of honoring, so sadly calumniate thy memory! M. J. SPALDING.

PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1855.

Distressing Suicide of Two Lovers—Cause Unexplained—Letters of the Deceased.

[From the New York Evening Post, June 27.]

A most singular and sad case of double suicide was committed in Brooklyn this morning, at the residence of Mr. Austin. At five o'clock some members of the family arose, and, on going to the back part of the dwelling, saw their son Horatio and a young unknown woman sitting upon a settee on the piazza, both dead.

When found, the woman was sitting in one corner of the settee, in an apparently easy position, with one hand over the end of the seat, and cross-legged; the young man was close at her side, with his head resting on her shoulder and his arm round her waist. Their eyes were open, and they looked as if they had been sitting happily together.

A vial, containing prussic acid, was found near the deceased, and from this it was evident that they had committed suicide.

The parents of the young man expressed a desire to have the body of the strange woman taken away, and Coroner Redding had her removed to the dead-house.

A good many stories are in circulation in regard to this mysterious affair. It is said that Horatio had been doing business as a hatter in Iowa, at least such was inferred from a bill found upon his person. About three months ago he came home, and being in delicate health, his parents persuaded him to remain here. It is supposed that while absent he became attached to a young woman, and that she recently came to Brooklyn to see him.

Some eight or ten days ago, it seems, he left his father's house, and nothing was known of him till he was found as described.

The woman is described as of fair complexion, with brown hair, and about twenty-five years of age. She was dressed in black silk, with five flounces on her dress; black silk mantilla, trimmed with lace; brown gaiters, and slate colored silk stockings.

She also had an ivory-handled fan, and a gold stud, marked "T. G. K.," used for fastening her dress, which was low-necked. She had all her clothing on, except her bonnet. She was about five feet three inches high, with a full face, and rather stout.

The young man, who is said to be about twenty-two years of age, was also in full dress, except that his hat was off. The supposition is that they had come to his father's house with a determination to put an end to their lives together, but from what cause it is as yet unknown.

Two letters were found on the person of Horatio Austin, both of which are in the possession of the Coroner. One is from the young woman, written in ink, and the other from the young man, written in pencil. The former is well written, and shows that the female was intelligent. She signs herself "Sarah," and he "Henry Williams." Her letter was not directed, and is presumed to have been enclosed in an envelope. It reads as follows:

"NEW YORK, June 12, 1855.

"DEAR HENRY: I have been very sick, or should have written you immediately upon my arrival in New York. I was taken down so sudden, and have been so unwell since, that I was not able to do so till now, my dear friend. I should have come out to see you to-day, but feel too weak, so I must wait with patience till you return, when I shall be so very happy to see you that I shall be quite well. Hoping you are as well and happy as I could wish you, I am yours, as ever, affectionately,

"SARAH.

"I have enclosed a $3 bill on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, New Jersey."

The other note was written in pencil, on a piece of ordinary writing paper. On the outside was written:

"MY DEAR SARAH: Remember the shirt. I told you it would be the last; it is not so much

"From your own, HENRY WILLIAMS.

"Miss Sarah Williams—from your own dear "HENRY."

On the inside, written in pencil, was:

"MY DEAR SARAH: I bid you farewell for the last time. Remember, you are my own dear Sarah till death. Perhaps you think me foolish, but my love for you knows no bounds, and rather than be an eye-witness of your life I prefer death. Hoping you will live long and die happy, I am your friend, "HENRY WILLIAMS."

It will be seen from the above that the young man did not sign his real name. It is also presumed that the unknown woman, although believed to be highly respectable from her appearance, made use of a fictitious name.

Horrible Murder by Three Negroes at Tobago—Summary Execution of the Perpetrators.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, June 12.]

We learn that on Friday last Mr. Tracy, who was employed by the Panama Mail Steamship Company as head carpenter in the repairs on the steamer Golden Age, was foully murdered by three men, for money. Mr. Tracy having received a few days before a bag of money, in pay for the aforementioned job, was seen to carry the balance of the money, after paying off his hands, to his house. The plot to murder him was then concocted by a Cubana, an American and a Guayaquilanian, all negroes.

In pursuance of the plan, the three of them went to the house between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday morning, and dragging him from his bed, fairly cut him to pieces; one gash was from his right shoulder to his middle, in a slanting direction, another from his left shoulder to his waist, in the same manner, and another directly across him through his bowels, and then they threw him from the balcony of the second story of his residence, some twenty feet, upon the rocks on the sea beach. His wife who was lying in bed with him, on the outer side, heard the villains as they came up stairs, and awoke her husband, who immediately passed her over to the wall side, and while they were engaged in their bloody work she crawled from the bed and ran to the company's works, more than a fourth of a mile, to give the alarm. The money that he had was between the mattresses of the bed on which they were sleeping, and they did not get it. They only obtained fifty dollars, belonging to a boy in the employ of Mr. Tracy.

The next day one of the party was arrested, while working in a gang of coalers on board the Golden Age, and he having given evidence against the other two, they were also taken, and at 12 M. the three were hung, the proof being perfectly clear against them.

We are told that the residents of Tobago, native as well as foreign, fully sanctioned the execution, and in so much were the natives zealous in the matter that they would not allow the bodies of the criminals to be buried on the island, so they were thrown into the sea.

[From the New Orleans Bee, 20th.]

Melancholy Suicide.

A young, beautiful and accomplished French lady, named Adele B. Masson, committed suicide on Monday night, at her residence, No. 156 St. Louis street, by taking laudanum. An inquest was held yesterday, when we obtained the following information relative to the sad affair. It seems that Mrs. Masson had been married to her husband in France, about two years since, and came to this country shortly after. In a little time after their marriage, she noticed signs of estrangement on his part, which finally developed themselves in absolute neglect and insult, and about two weeks ago he left for France having previously declared that he should never return. The poor wife, who was tenderly attached to him, took his desertion very much to heart, and was rendered very unhappy by it.

On Monday night about 9½ o'clock, being in the company of three young ladies of her acquaintance, she told them how tired she was of "life's fitful fever," and said very mysteriously that she should not live long, and as she left their room bid them an affectionate good bye, observing that they should not again perhaps meet in this life About 12 o'clock the inmates of the house were awakened by groans from Mrs. Masson's apartment. Upon entering her room they found her lying on her bed just in the agonies of death. An empty laudanum phial standing on the table near where she was lying, told how death had been produced. Every effort was made to save her but to no avail, for she died a few minutes after. The fatal poison had been bought by her the same evening at a drug store at the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets. This unfortunate lady, who has thus came to such a melancholy end, was a native of France, and was 27 years of age.

The Man Over the Falls of Niagara.

[From the Buffalo Express, June 25.]

The fact that a man went over the great American Falls, during Saturday forenoon, was communicated by telegraph the same afternoon. We have since received the following letter from a friend:

NIAGARA FALLS, June 23—10 A. M.

Another man over the Falls! Bachman, at the Grist Mill, a few rods above the Cataract House, saw him from the rear of the mill, coming down in a boat. His oars were hanging in the row-locks, and he was sitting with his arms folded, screaming for help. Mr. Bachman called to him to seize his oars. A few well-directed strokes would have brought him to the shore; but on he went, until he came opposite the back piazza of the Cataract House, where the boat capsized. He was seen to come up once and throw out his arms. Mr. B. says he was a young man about twenty years old.

The probability is that the poor fellow, having by some means that will never be explained, found himself in the rapids, became paralysed with horror, and was unable to use any exertions to prevent his awful fate. Who can imagine his emotions as he neared the fatal precipice, whose roar sounded like a death-knell in his terrified ears, or the mad delirium that seized upon him at the thought of certain and terrible destruction. It was all done in a moment—a struggle, a shriek, a plunge and a soul went home! It was all done in a moment—but it told upon eternity.

Love, Jealousy and Pistols—A Wife Shot by Her Husband.

Mr. D. Ballogh, a Hungarian, who formerly taught riding school in Sixth street, near Cutter, and more recently has been engaged in keeping a fancy store, in company with M. Pulgiau, on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, shot his wife, about eleven o'clock night before last. Madame Ballogh came to his store, and accused him of infidelity: some words passed between them, until Ballogh becoming enraged, drew a pistol and fired. The ball struck her on the shoulder, inflicting a very serious wound. Soon after this occured, he was found by Policeman Meara at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, very drunk and disorderly. Meara took hold of him, with the intention of taking him to the watch house, when Ballogh drew his pistol and put it against the officer's head, who was obliged to knock him down to prevent him from injuring him. Yesterday morning he was brought before the Police Court, and committed for future examination.—*Cin. Com. Thursday.*

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* speaking of Richard C. Wintersmith, Esq., the American candidate for State Treasurer, pays him the following high compliment

It was our good fortune to become acquainted with this gentleman a year or two ago, and we have much pleasure in saying that a more high-minded, honorable, sociable, courteous gentleman we never knew. He is one for whom we would walk many miles to vote, a more perfect embodiment of a warm-hearted and generous Kentuckian is no where to be found. He has several times been elected to the office which he now holds, and for which he is a candidate for re-election, and we hope that he will be chosen by a majority worthy of him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Baltic arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, with dates to the 16th inst. This arrival brings telegraphic details of the French capture of Mamelon and White Works, after sanguinary fighting. 5,000 men were killed and wounded. The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sevastopol harbor. Simultaneously the English stormed and took the riflemen's works in the quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack.

The fleets have achieved no success in the Sea of Azoff, and have burned the stores at Toganrog, Monopol and Genitski.

An expedition was fitting out against Perekop.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Ewopa.

There is nothing new from Tchari or the Baltic.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, at last week's quotations.

Breadstuffs were dull and had declined considerably. Money was easier, and the banks had reduced the rate of interest to 3½. Consols 91. ex dividend

VIENNA, 15th—Gen. Lamoria, the younger, died of cholera at Balaklava.

A shameful occurrence took place in the Baltic. The Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce and killed three officers and twenty-one sailors.

Private letters from Kertch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army, as well from wounds as from sickness.

The Russians are said to have obtained a communication to the Crimea independent of the road from Perekop to Sovesch.

The British ship Shamrock was foundered and lost at sea, with a cargo of copper valued at $200,000.

Latest from the Baltic.

DANTZIC, June 16.—The Vulture has arrived with despatches. She left the fleet on the 11th, which anchored off Cronstadt on the 6th.

On the 8th, the Magicienne fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse.

The artillery suffered but little damage.

CRACOW, 14th.—The Emperor of Austria arrived yesterday.

Correspondence from the Crimea comes down to the 4th. The weather was excessively hot. All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sevastopol.

LONDON, June 15.—The English funds to-day show less buoyancy, the discount houses gave notice of a reduction in rates on call for loans. Advices from the U. S. are looked for to stimulate the prevailing tendancy towards confidence in manufactories.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President has appointed George C. Whiting, chief clerk in the Interior Department, as acting Commissioner of the Land Office.

Wilson's removal was solely for political reasons.

The President and wife left yesterday in the afternoon for Baltimore.

They went thence privately for the Jersey shore or to the country for the benefit of the health of Mr. Pierce, which has been feeble.

CONCORD, June 28.—Mr. Belbo has introduced into the House a bill for the ten hour law

Anti-Slavery Convention.

SYRACUSE, June 26, M.—The Anti-Slavery convention of ultra Abolitionists assembled yesterday. James McCune Smith, of New York, was chosen President.

A platform was adopted on the basis that human slavery is unconstitutional, illegal, and wicked wherever it exists.

The object of the convention was to harmonize feeling and produce a unity of action among all classes.

The men known as ultra-Abolitionists continue in session.

Resignation of Mr. Mason.

WASHINGTON, June 30, M.—The long contemplated resignation of Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, it is said, has taken place. He will leave next Thursday to engage in more lucrative pursuits.

Mr. Blake, the new Commissioner of public buildings, has given $60,000 bonds, and has been appointed, Mr. Roach returning.

The City Collector and his clerk, Compton, 'tis said, have taken umbrage at the administration for preventing the departure of the Crimean recruits. (?)

From Salt Lake.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 29, P. M.—The Salt Lake mail of May and June arrived last night.

A party reports that the Indians are numerous around Black Hills. They are much alarmed at the movements of the troops, and are desirous of peace. They propose giving up the murderers of the mail party last fall.

The reports of so many persons being killed by the Indians, is all a fabrication.

The cholera has broken out among the Mormon tribes.

Whig State Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29.—There was a straight out Whig State Convention yesterday. The Hon. Isaac Reed, of Waldoboro, was nominated for Governor. The meeting was large and harmonious. The resolutions are decidedly anti-Nebraska, anti Know-Nothing, and are opposed to the present liquor law, although they are in favor of a stringent law regulating the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

State Temperance Convention.

BANGOR, Me., June 28, M.—The State Temperance Convention adjourned last evening. There was a strong feeling against the regular Democratic party, in consequence of the entire anti-Maine law resolutions of the recent Democratic State Convention. Neal Dow was sustained, relative to the Portland riot, and Gov. Morrell was endorsed and recommended for re-election.

Elections.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26.—The House elected on its part four Judges for the Superior Court. Two Know-Nothing candidates were defeated, viz: Ex-Governor Dutton and McCurdy, late Minister to Austria. The following re-elected: Waldo (Dem.), the present Commissioner of Pensions, and Seymour (Dem.), late member of Congress. Butler and Parke are Know-Nothings.

Political.

CONCORD, N. H., June 28, P. M.—Mr. Bell, in his address to his friends last night, was strongly Whig and anti-Nebraska. He advocated an attempt to restore the Missouri compromise. His friends consider the speech conservative enough.

Senator Hale made a speech straight out free-soil. The meeting was very large and entousiastic.

A very stringent liquor law bill has been agreed upon by the House Committee.

A grand Temperance Convention assembled here to-day.

Know Nothing Convention.

BOSTON, June 28, P. M.—The Know-Nothing State Council met yesterday. A large number of delegates are in attendance. A preliminary meeting was held last night, and attended by about one hundred persons, including Messrs. Wilson, Gardner, Brooks and several members of Congress. An address was submitted, which puts the party on a platform for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Still calling it the American party, and calling a mass Convention in some central place.

Earthquake.

BALTIMORE, June 28, P. M.—A great shock of a supposed earthquake was felt here at one o'clock this morning. It roused half of the city, and a great many persons fled to the streets. In the eastern section of the city some of the windows were broken. The shock was followed by a rumbling sound. It was also felt in the country as far as seventy miles from the city.

New Orleans Election.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—New Orleans papers of Saturday are received.

The election in New Orleans for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court resulted in the election of Elgee, anti-Know-Nothing, by 1,200 majority over Merrick, Know-Nothing.

The Union denies the Courier's statement in respect to General Scott's claim.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 28, M.—A young man named Augustin, aged 22 years, and formerly in business in Iowa, committed suicide at his father's house in Brooklyn. He was in company with a strange female, both took prussic acid, and they were found sitting at the door this morning.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—We have Brazos dates of the 21st inst. All the towns in Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, except Matamoras, Reynosa, and Camargo, have pronounced in favor of the revolutionists. There has not been any fighting.

Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

NEW YORK, June 28, M.—The Grand Jury has indicted two men for a violation of the Neutrality Laws. They are charged with enlisting men for the Crimea.

There was a meeting of the Pacific Steamship Company to-day. Reports were presented reflecting upon the management of the company, which were negatived, and the directors unanimously sustained.

The Earthquake.

BALTIMORE, June 29, M.—The late earthquake was felt for many miles around the city, and is represented as a heavy crash, followed by a rumbling sound, jarring and rattling the houses for twenty seconds.

At York, Pa., the shock was very severe, rousing the whole city, and causing great consternation.

Charles Key, of N. Y., has been appointed consul to St. Martin.

Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, June 27, P. M.—Wilson, Commissioner of the land office, received his dismissal this afternoon, direct from the President. He left the office immediately. It is thought that Wilson Shannon will be his successor.

Massachusetts Know-Nothing Convention.

BOSTON, June 28.—A ratification meeting of the K. N. State Convention was held this evening. Resolutions were passed commending the course of the Massachusetts delegates in seceding from the Philadelphia Convention. The proceedings were conducted with open doors.

Movements of the President.

CAPE ISLAND, June 29.—President Pierce and lady arrived here this afternoon. The weather is delightful, and we have every prospect of a most delightful season.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—The steamship Crescent City has arrived from Havana, with dates of the 25th. Her news is unimportant.

There have been no arrivals from or departures to the Ohio since last report.

American Council.

MACON, Ga., June 29.—The American Council adopted the Georgia platform, and nominated the Hon Garrett Andrews for Governor. The meeting was largely attended, and there was much enthusiasm.